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BRIGHAM, WILLIAM T. The ancient Hawaiian house. *Memoirs Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum*, III, no. 2, Honolulu, 1908. 4°, iv, 194 p., 178 fig., 23 pl. (\$3.25.)

CATHOLIC Wocekiye Wowapi. Published by Rev. Jerome Hunt O.S.B. Fort Totten, N. Dak. : Printed at the Catholic Indian Mission, 1907. 24°, 154, 53, [4] p.

Prayer book and hymnal in the Dakota language.

DIESERUD, JUUL. The scope and content of the science of anthropology. Historical review, library classification and select, annotated bibliography ; with a list of the chief publications of leading anthropological societies and museums. Chicago : Open Court Publishing Co., 1908. 12°, 200 p.

DUBOIS, CONSTANCE GODDARD. The religion of the Luiseño Indians of southern California. Univ. of Cal. Pub. in Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VIII, no. 3, p. 69-186, pl. 16-19, Berkeley, June 27, 1908.

J. G. FRAZER. The scope of social anthropology. A lecture delivered before the University at Liverpool, May 14, 1908. London : Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1908. 8° (6d.).

GOMME, GEORGE LAURENCE. Folklore as a historical science. London, Methuen & Co., n. d. xvi, 371 p. (7s., 6d.).

GORDON, E. M. Indian folk tales, being side-lights on village life in Bilaspore, Central Provinces. London : Elliot Stock, 1908. 16°, xii, 99 p. (Price, 3s, 6d.)

Chapters on : The country and the people ; Objects of worship and festivals ; Agriculture ; Curious remedies ; Births and marriages ; Death, burial, and the hereafter ; Folk tales and proverbs ; Snakelore, relics, and fossils ; Miscellaneous items ; The new religion.

HANS, FRED M. The great Sioux nation. A complete history of Indian life and warfare in America. The Indians as nature made them. Graphic descriptions of the social life, religious superstitions, habits, traits, customs, and manners of the wild Indians since the time of their discovery by Columbus, comprising the authentic accounts of their illustrious leaders, terrible battles, cruel massacres, daring exploits, heroism and marvelous fortitude. Vividly illustrated. Chicago : M. A. Donohue & Co., 1907. 8°, 575 p.

The book contains practically nothing of value or authority, although in his preface the author says : "My vast experience, aided by unlimited access to government and Colonial records, has enabled me to portray the Indian in a true light in every particular ; so that this volume may rank among educational works of the highest order," etc.

HEWETT, EDGAR L. Les communautés anciennes dans le Désert Américain. *Recherches archéologiques sur la distribution et l'organisation sociale des anciennes populations au Sud Ouest des États-Unis et au nord du Mexique*. Genève : Librairie Kündig, 1908. 4°, iv, 107 p., 17 pl., 20 fig.

The author's thesis as Doctor of Sociology in the University of Geneva.

JAMES, GEORGE WHARTON. What the white race may learn from the Indian. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908. 8°, 269 pp., many ill.

JOYCE, T. ATHOL, and THOMAS, N. W. Women of all nations: A record of their characteristics, habits, manners, customs and influence. London, Paris, New York, Toronto and Melbourne: Cassell & Co., Ltd. [n. d.].

To be published in twenty-four fortnightly quarto parts, at twenty-five cents per part. Part I contains the Introduction, pp. 1-35; Polynesia (by A. Hingston), pp. 36-48. There are many excellent half-tone illustrations from photographs. The editors are fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain.

KEANE, A. H. The world's peoples. A popular account of their bodily and mental characters, beliefs, traditions, political and social institutions. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908. 12°, xii, 434 p., 271 ill.

KROEBER, A. L. A mission record of the California Indians. From a manuscript in the Bancroft library. Univ. Cal. Pub. in Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VIII, no. 1, p. 1-27, Berkeley, 1908.

———. Ethnography of the Coahuilla Indians. *Ibid.*, no. 2, p. 29-68, pl. 1-15, Berkeley, 1908.

MCBETH, KATE C. The Nez Percés since Lewis and Clark. [With an Introduction by Alice C. Fletcher.] New York, Chicago, London: Fleming H. Revell Co. [1908]. 12°, 272 p., 9 pl.

MCLACHLAN, R. W. The first Mohawk primer. Montreal: 1908. 8°, 13 p.

An account of the extremely rare "Primer for the Use of the Mohawk Children," published anonymously at Montreal in 1781, and now attributed to Col. Daniel Claus.

MATSUMURA, AKIRA. A gazetteer of ethnology. Tokyo: The Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha (Z. P. Maruya & Co., Ltd.), 1908. 16°, xvi, 492, 3 pp., 6 maps.

A most useful reference work, containing, in English and Japanese, 8,000 names of peoples and tribes throughout the globe. The descriptions are brief, in most instances only the habitat of the people being given. Appendix I gives a list of races and peoples arranged under the political divisions of the world. Appendix II consists of a list of works consulted, and shows the paucity of reference works at the author's disposal, especially in relation to America. The double-page maps contain the names and localities of the principal peoples of each continent.

MOENS, H. M. BERNELOT. Truth. Experimental researches about the descent of man. London: A. Owen & Co., 1908. 12°, 26 p. (Price 1s.)

The author proposes to conduct, in the Congo country, a series of experimental researches consisting of (a) artificial fecundation of the mature females of the anthropoid apes with the sperm of man; (b) the crossing of the different anthropoid apes either by natural or artificial fecundation; (c) the study of human diseases, more particularly syphilis, experimenting on anthropoid apes.

MORTILLET, ADRIEN DE. La classification palethnologique. Paris: Schleicher frères, 1908. 16°, 12 pl., with descriptions.

MÜLLER, SOPHUS. *L'Europe préhistorique. Principes d'archéologie préhistorique* par Sophus Müller, traduit du danois avec la collaboration de l'auteur par Emmanuel Philipot. Paris: J. Lamarre [n. d.]. 212 pp. (Price 10 francs.)

PRATT, A. E. *Two years among New Guinea cannibals.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1908. 8°, 359 p., ill.

RANDALL, E. O. *The masterpieces of the Ohio mound builders. The Hilltop fortifications, including Fort Ancient.* Columbus: Published by the [Ohio State Archæological and Historical] Society, 1908. 12°, 126 p., ill.

SINCLAIR, WILLIAM J. *Recent investigations bearing on the question of the occurrence of Neocene man in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada.* Univ. Cal. Pub. in Am. Archæol. and Ethnol., VII, no. 2, p. 107-131, Berkeley, 1908.

STARR, FREDERICK. *In Indian Mexico.* Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1908. 8°, 437 pp., 97 pp. of illustrations in half-tone. (\$5.00.)

STEELE, ZADOCK. *The Indian captive; or a narrative of the captivity and sufferings of Zadock Steele. Related by himself. To which is prefixed an account of the burning of Royalton.* Springfield, Mass.: The H. R. Huntting Company, 1908. 16°, xiii, 166 p., map.

A reprint of the Montpelier edition of 1818.

[STENNETT, W. H.] *A history of the origin of the place names connected with the Chicago & North Western and Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railways.* Compiled by one who for more than 34 years has been an officer in the employ of the system. Chicago: 1908. 8°, 2 p. l., 201 p., map.

Includes Indian place names in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, with much historical information.

THOMSON, J. ARTHUR. *Heredity.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, London: John Murray, 1908. 8°, xvi, 605 p., 49 ill.

WILSON, GILBERT L. *Myths of the Red children.* Illustrated by Frederick N. Wilson. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907. 16°, ix, 154 p., ill.

A collection of eighteen Indian folktales from various authoritative sources, suitable for children. A supplement contains "Things for Children to Make," and explanatory notes on the tales. The illustrations are good and most of them instructive.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE. — Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending directly to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

- Adachi** (B.) Processus parietalis squamæ temporalis. (Z. f. Morph. u. Anthropol., Stuttgart, 1907, x, 485-8.) The peculiarity studied by A. was found in 5 out of 10 European and in 37 out of 70 Japanese skulls, and is common in the anthropoids. The variation in size and form is considerable.
- Andree** (R.) Ethnologische Betrachtungen über Hockerbestattung. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, xxxviii, 135-7.) Résumé of a monograph, appearing in the *Archiv für Anthropologie*, and noticed in the *American Anthropologist*, 1908, N. S., x, 145.
- Balfour** (H.) The friction-drum. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, xxxvii, 67-92, 3 pl., 7 fig.) Treats of the origin, nature, and geographical distribution of the "friction drum" (the representative among American children is a tin or pasteboard cylinder with drum-head of parchment, etc., with string and rosined twirling stick), Dutch *rommel pot* (known in Europe early in 17th century), German *Waldteufel*, French *cri de la belle mère*, Italian *pan-bomba*, Spanish *zambomba*, English *hummer*, etc., Venezuelan *furuco*, Marotse *morupa*, Baluba *tambue*, Wanika *muanza*, etc., and related devices. In the New World the "friction drum" seems of foreign origin (Africa; western Europe, France more recently). European forms are not of local origin. The type with a friction-stick probably came into Europe from W. Africa by way of the early Portuguese or Dutch traders; the friction-string type may be of Indian origin (South Indian *tavalaikā*), though possibly also African. The rubbing-stick type may likewise be African. All varieties are carefully described and figured. The variety common in eastern United States a few years ago was similar to fig. 7 in B.'s list.
- Balland** (A.) L'évolution culinaire. (R. Scientif., Paris, 1908, 5^e s., ix, 65-8.) Notes on food and its preparation, particularly in ancient Greece, Rome, medieval France, etc.
- Beddoe** (J.) The estimation of skull-capacity by a peripheral method. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1906, xxxix, 695-701.) Essentially the same article as appeared in *L'Anthropologie* and the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, with slight improvements. See *American Anthropologist*, 1905, N. S., vi, 534.
- Belck** (W.) Die Erfinder der Eisentechnik. (Ibid., 946-8.) Argues that not only the smelting of metallic iron but likewise the production of iron directly from the ore (at least in the time of Pliny) were known to the ancients. See *Bertholet*.
- Bertholet** (—) Zu Waldemar Belcks Aufsatz über die Erfinder der Eisentechnik, insonderheit auf Grund von Bibeltexten. (Ibid., 945-6.) Critique of Belck's use of Bible texts to support his theory of the invention of the iron smelting by the Philistines. See *Belck*.
- Buschan** (G.) Linné als Ethnologe. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 293-7.) Résumés the ethnological data concerning the people of Öland and Gotland (visited in 1741) in Linnæus' diary of his travels published in Swedish *Öländska och Gothländska Resa* (Stockholm, 1745) and German *Reisen durch Öland und Gotland* (Halle, 1764). Notes on agriculture, fishing, dying, plays and games, dances, customs and usages, superstitions, medicine. Observations of a "changing" (probably an idiot) and a male hermaphroditic child were made by Linnæus.

— Bericht über die anthropologische Literatur über Entartung und verwandte Zustände aus den letzten fünf Jahren, 1903-1907. (Z. f. d. Erforschg. u. Behandlg. d. jugendl. Schwachsinn, Jena, 1908, 139-60.) Résumés briefly the literature (125 titles) of the anthropology of degeneration, etc. (degenerative stigmata of criminals, genius, etc.; infantilism; mongoloidism; finger-prints; defects of brain; cretinism; microcephaly; abnormal ears; steatopygy; polymastia; vagabondage; prostitution; palmar sulci and folds; abnormalities of palate; orbital peculiarities; cranial capacity; morphology of finger-nails; form of sole of foot; teeth; body- and head-measurements; tattooing; cerebral asymmetry; brain-weight; "degeneration-signs"; mammary anomalies; peculiarities of the hair; dwarfism, etc.). Among the more notable items of this period are: Teixeira Basto's *A tatuagem nos criminosos* (Porto, 1903), G. Buschan's *Gehirn und Cultur* (Wiesbaden, 1906), V. Galippe's *L'hérédité des stigmates de dégénérescence et les familles souveraines* (Paris, 1905), etc.

Courty (G.) Sur les pétroglyphes à travers le monde. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 153-62.) Treats briefly of petroglyphs at the Lac des Merveilles in the Maritime Alps, thought by some to be the work of idle shepherds; at the sources of the Bou-Merzoug in southeastern Constantine (Algeria); in the Canary ids., in Morocco, the Sahara, etc.; in various parts of America and Australia; in Brittany, Seine-et-Oise, etc., in France. C. sees in petroglyphs the origin of many of the Chinese characters, and considers petroglyphs in general "the first manifestations of human thought."

van Ginneken (J.) Untersuchung über die Typologie der Sprachen. Enquête sur la Typologie des langues. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 690-705.) German-French article on the typology of language, "the aim of which is to explain, in a comparative and general manner, the genesis and the development of all the details of each language in phonetics, morphology, vocabulary, syntax, stylistics, by making use of all historical data concerning the peculiarities, the character, etc., of each people." Attempts along this line were made by W. von Humboldt with his *Innere Sprachform*; Steintal; Byrne in his *General Prin-*

ciples of the Structure of Language (London, 1885), whose work was made use of by von der Gabelentz and Count von der Schulenburg (1895); H. C. C. von der Gabelentz, in his *Sprachwissenschaft, ihre Aufgaben, Methoden und bisherigen Ergebnisse* (Leipzig, 1891); F. N. Finck, in his *Der Sprachbau als Ausdruck deutscher Weltanschauung* (Marburg, 1899) and *Die Klassifikation der Sprachen* (1901). Also Jespersen in his *Growth and Structure of the English Language* (Leipzig, 1905), K. Bergmann in his *Die Sprachliche Anschauung und Ausdrucksweise der Franzosen* (Freiburg i. B., 1905), O. Weise in his *Unsere Muttersprache, ihr Wesen und ihr Wert*, etc. The author appeals for a series of scientific sketches of the characters of peoples, corresponding to the grammars of their language.

Giuffrida-Ruggeri (V.) Il pithecanthropus erectus e l'origine della specie umana. (Rev. di Scienza, Bologna, 1907, II, repr. 9 pp.) Treats of the *Pithecanthropus* of Dubois and its relation to the origin of the human species, the theories of Klaatsch. G.-R. concludes that an ancestral form of man probably existed in the Tertiary period—"a being at the end of the Tertiary, a precursor of man, not yet well differentiated, through showing 'higher' characteristics." The anthropoids are a divergent line, the *Pitheci* another autonomous line, and the *Pithecanthropus* the result of a distinct evolution, begun at a much lower level. The "monophyletic tree" of Haeckel does not exist for the primates. In many things the anthropoids are near man, in others far from him. It has not been proved, e. g., that extremely long arms are at all in the line of man's genealogy. The American monkeys (the *Ateles* especially) have preserved a number of ancient characters common also to man (relation of weight of brain and body, curve of skull, carrying of head, gait, etc.).

Hervé (G.) Montesquieu: l'ethnographie dans "L'Esprit des Loix; la théorie des climats. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 337-353.) Discusses the ethnographic material in Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des Loix* (Paris, 1748) particularly the theory of climate set forth in the second chapter of his fourteenth book—"Combien les hommes sont différents dans les divers climats," a theory whose "physiology is quite naïve and amusing."

Slavery, e. g., is a mere matter of warm climate; liberty belongs only in cold countries.

Hoesch-Ernst (L.) Vorschlag zur besseren Erhaltung der Skelette. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnshwg., 1907, xxxviii, 121-4.) Proposes "ossuaries," in which the bones of the dead (after the flesh has been stripped off, burned, and placed in urns if desired) may be stored, with labels indicating name, etc., to be used, when necessary, by the physician, the anthropologist, etc. This would enable science to take advantage of a vast amount of material now wasted, and contribute much to the study of heredity, pathology, etc.

Holcombe (C.) Oriental ethics compared with Western systems. (Int. J. Ethics, Lond., 1907, xviii, 168-81.) Treats of Confucius and Laotze and their ethics—"the chief secret of the marvelous success, a success that has made the Chinese in some respects the most moral people in the world, is to be found mainly in the methods adopted to inculcate it."

Lapicque (L.) Tableau général des poids somatique et encéphalique dans les espèces animales. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., viii, 248-70.) Presents a table, constructed on a logarithmic scale of body and brain weights in the animal series—the abscissa is the logarithm of the body-weight, and the ordinate the logarithm of the brain-weight. In this scheme related species are disposed along parallel lines, each natural group, e. g., *Felidae*, having its *isoneural* line. This corresponds to the algebraic expression of Dubois for the mammals in general.

— Le poids encéphalique en fonction du poids corporel entre individus d'une même espèce. (Ibid., 313-45.) Treats of the law in question with regard to the dog, squirrel, man; cerebral regression in domestic animals (rabbit, hare, ruminants, birds, etc.); sexual differences of brain-weight in man. The body and brain-weights of man and woman stand in the same relation to each other as do two distinct animal species of the same nervous organization. In all species of animals domestication has had the effect of diminishing the relative brain-weight.

Lehmann (J.) Systematik und geographische Verbreitungen der Geflechtsarten, mit einem Anhang: Die hauptsächlichsten Arten von Knoten. (Abh. u. Ber. d. K. Zool. u. Anthr.-Ethn. Mus. zu

Dresden, 1907, xi, Nr. 3, 1-35, 3 pl., 195 fig.) First part treats of the various sorts of weave, their technique, nomenclature, etc., and their geographical distribution. Each variety of weave is indicated by a formula. Half-weaves and over-weaves are considered. Fig. 18, e. g., in Mason's *Aboriginal American Basketry*, corresponding to fig. 69 in Lehmann, is v18 b*.

Liebreich (R.) L'asymétrie de la figure et son origine. (C.-R. Acad. d. Sci., Paris, 1908, cxlvi, 593-7, 3 fig.) From an examination of more than 5,400 ancient and modern skulls, including 400 Egyptian mummies and numerous living subjects, L. concludes that asymmetry is not, as Lombroso holds, a stigma, a malformation, a sign of degeneration, but "the normal form of the human face." It originates in the last period of intra-uterine life, from the position of the embryo. Facial asymmetry is "a consequence, a necessary accompaniment of the vertical posture of man, and is thus one of the distinct marks of the species."

Marangoni (M. E.) Ricerche sul perone. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, xxxvi, 305-20, 7 fig.) Gives results (details of measurements, etc.) of examination of the fibula in 112 long-bones of both sexes and numerous races—64 Italians, 23 American Indians—with description and figures of transverse section. The greatest development of the fibula in the animal series occurs in man, due to the presence of the very strong muscles necessary to maintain the erect position. The fibula is not curved or in correspondence with the tibia; when curvature in the fibula occurs it tends rather to be antagonistic. Among the bones studied were those of three Tuscan giants.

Martin (R.) System der (physischen) Anthropologie und anthropologische Bibliographie. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnshwg., 1907, xxxviii, 105-19.) Discusses various schemes of classification of anthropological science, particularly those of Broca, Topinard, E. Schmidt, and outlines his own classification, with library rubrics after the Dewey system, — I. General (physical) anthropology; II. Special or systematic (physical) anthropology, including A, Somatology; B, Morphology; C, Physiology; D, Pathology. III, Anthropogeography.

Meinhof (C.) Warum studiert man primitive Sprachen? (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, ii, 755-60.) Argues for the study

- of primitive languages, because they precede culture-languages as dialects do written language, and because their phonetics and morphology represent phenomena uncontaminated by the "mistakes of the learned" concerning the nature of human speech, etc. The knowledge of the languages of primitive peoples is also often of great practical use.
- Mollison** (T.) Einige neue Instrumente zur Messung von Winkeln und Krümmungen. (Z. f. Morph. u. Anthropol., Stuttgart, 1907, x, 489-99.) Describes new instruments for measuring angles and curves—goniometer, horizontal-holder, cyclometer, etc.
- Mühsam** (—) Die biologische Differenzierung von Affenarten und menschlichen Rassen durch spezifische Blutreaktion. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 706-7.) Résumés briefly the investigations of Carl Bruck (cf. *Berl. klin. Wochenschr.*, Nr. 26) on specific blood-reaction as a biological differentiation of anthropoid and human races.
- Myres** (J. L.) A bureau of biometry. (Oxf. and Cambr. Rev., Lond., 1907, 1, no. 1, 131-44.) Argues for the registry of the ancestry and descentance of students, anthropometric data, psychic qualities, achievements at the university and in after-life, etc. Such a bureau on a voluntary basis is urged as of great evolutionary value.
- Neuhauss** (R.) Ueber neuere photographische Hilfsmittel für den Forschungsreisenden. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 966-72.) Treats of the photographic equipment of the modern investigator. Both a stand and a hand camera are needed. Plates are preferred over films. Flashlights and kinematographs are advisable.
- Oppenheim** (Frl. St.) Die Suturen des menschlichen Schädels in ihrer anthropologischen Bedeutung. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 128-35, 9 fig.) Résumés results of examination, by means of a suture-scheme, of 460 skulls in the museums of Zürich and Paris (Swiss, Papuans, New Caledonians, Maori, deformed Peruvians, Berbers, Burmese, Battak, Chinese, children's skulls of various races, pathological, i. e. microcephalic and hydrocephalic skulls). The Swiss and Berbers have the most complicated sutures, the Chinese the simplest. The simpler coronal suture is generally typical for dolichocephalic skulls, as is the more complicated for brachycephalic. Microcephalic and hydrocephalic skulls have very complicated sutures. Miss O. divides each of the three sutures, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid, into three sections; she also makes a "suture index."
- Regnault** (F.) A propos de la morphogénie osseuse. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 304-5.) Reply to critique of M. Papillault. The mechanical theory is not "a mere valueless hypothesis."
- Rutot** (A.) Un grave problème. Une industrie humaine datant de l'époque oligocène. Comparaison des outils avec ceux des Tasmaniens actuels. (Bull. Soc. Belge de Géol., etc., Bruxelles, 1907, extr., pp. 1-46, 64 fig.) Treats of the eoliths discovered by M. de Munck in a sand-pit on the main road from Tilff to Boncelles, and compares them with flints of the modern Tasmanians (figures of both are given), in the light of recent investigations of Dr Klaatsch. The Tasmanian flints are purely eolithic; real instruments, i. e. retouched pieces, are rare; "stations" are on streams and near deposits of suitable material; the great number of flint implements is accounted for by their being soon spoiled and often used but for a brief time; the situation of the Tasmanian shell-heaps indicated the ancient residence of man on the island. Thus the eoliths, the conditions of their use, and the culture people who employed them are practically identical—"a very primitive people with an unchanging eolithic industry."
- Sageret** (J.) Les nombres et la cosmologie. (R. Scientif., Paris, 1908, 5^e s., IX, 225-32.) Treats of number-lore in ancient India, China, Asia Minor, Greece (Pythagorean school), etc.
- Schlaginhaufen** (O.) Die Körpermasse und der äussere Habitus eines jungen weiblichen Schimpansen. (Abh. u. Ber. d. Kgl. Zool. u. Anthropol.-Ethnogr. Mus. zu Dresden, 1907, XI, Nr. 4, 1-18, 1 pl., 13 fig.) Describes, with measurements, stature, bodily proportions, color, etc., of skin, form of ear, hair, nails, etc., of a young female chimpanzee (ca. 4 yrs.) from the Kongo, in comparison with other chimpanzees, etc., and with man. The height-finger-reach index, 138.3, is far beyond anything human (the height is 860 mm. as compared with 960 mm. for a 4-year-old human being; inter-membral index, 110.5 and 75.3). The palmar and plantar grooves and fur-

rows, etc., are interesting, particularly those on the dorsal side of the fingers. The curve of the nails of the hand is greatest on the fourth finger (as in man); for the foot, on the fifth toe.

Schmidt (W.) Die Sprachlaute und ihre Darstellung in einem allgemeinen linguistischen Alphabet. Les sons du langage et leur représentation dans un alphabet linguistique général. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 282-329, 508-87, 822-97, 1058-1105, tables and charts.) This monograph on a universal phonetic alphabet consists of a sketch of the history of phonetics (early Greeks, Latins, Hindus, humanists, Spain and Italy, France, England, Denmark) and modern (first French period, first German period, England, Scandinavia, philological tendencies and schools, second period in France, etc., experimental phonetics as the phonetics of the future), a historical-critical account of the various linguistic alphabets (those employing newly-invented signs, those employing the different forms and positions of the Latin letters, intermediary systems, systems with only one form of Latin letters), system of sound and a phonetic alphabet and its necessary characters—a new acoustic articulatory system of vowels, consonants, etc., practical applications to various languages with phonetic texts (German, English, French, Italian, Spanish), phonetic systems of Greek, Sanskrit, Latin, Chinese, Annamese, Khmer, and Mon, Siamese, Malayo-Polynesian, Indonesian, Melanesian, Bantu, Negro languages of Upper Guinea, American languages. The author, who is editor of *Anthropos*, requests the adoption of the new phonetic alphabet proposed in this monograph in the articles of contributors, etc.

Schwalbe (G.) Aufgaben der Sozialanthropologie. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 65-68.) Outlines the scope of "social anthropology," with its branches: criminal anthropology, sociology (social science), etc.

Spitzka (E. A.) A study of the brains of six eminent scientists and scholars belonging to the American Anthropometric Society, together with a description of the skull of Professor E. D. Cope. (Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., Phila., 1907, N. S. XXI, 175-308, 30 pl., 16 fg.) Besides a résumé of what is known of the brains of 130 notable men and 4 women of various nationalities (also list of cranial

capacities of 64 eminent men) and a discussion of the comparative aspects of the general subject ("the brain of a first-class genius like Friedrich Gauss is as far removed from that of the savage Bushman as that of the latter is removed from the brain of the nearest related ape"), Dr S. describes in detail with numerous figures, the brains of Dr Joseph Leidy (1823-91) eminent in all branches of biology, and his brother, Dr Philip Leidy (1838-91), eminent physician and surgeon; Dr A. J. Parker (1855-92), comparative anatomist of note; Dr Harrison Allen (1841-98), eminent zoölogist and comparative anatomist; Dr E. D. Cope (1840-97), famous paleontologist and philosophic anatomist; Dr William Pepper (d. 1898), eminent clinician. Professor Cope's skull is mesaticephalic (index 77.6), with proportionately large cranium as compared with face (cf. Kant's skull). The brains of the two Leidys do not resemble each other so markedly as do the brains of the three Van Wormer brothers (criminals), and there are certain notable differences. The heaviest brain of the six was that of Dr Pepper (1593 gr.), who was a man of affairs as well as a physician, the smallest that of Dr P. Leidy (1415 gr.). The brains of these notable men show larger callosa (that of J. Leidy "exceeds in cross-section area that of any other in this series or recorded in literature"). Very significant also is the "cerebro-cerebellar ratio." J. Leidy's keen sense of observation and power of visualizing, memorizing, etc., and Cope's power of abstract generalization, are reflected in the organization of their brains. According to Dr S. the data abundantly prove the superior character of the brains of great men.

Stieda (L.) Ueber die Bedeutung der Hirnwindungen. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 137-8.) L. argues on the basis of extended studies that shape, form, and appearance of cerebral convolutions are of no significance with respect to intelligence (the sheep's brain is rich and the mouse's poor in convolutions; the brain of Dr. G. Sauerwein, a celebrated linguist, who died in 1904 (said to have been well acquainted with 54 languages), examined by S., showed no unusual development of the convolutions. S. believes that the gray cortex alone, not the form and fashion of the convolutions, is significant for intelligence.

Virchow (H.) Ueber den Stand der Rudolf Virchow-Stiftung für das Jahr 1907. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 978-94, fg.) Résumés the year's investigations at the Einhorn cave and at the prehistoric burial place of Abusir el Meleq. Gives also list of grants for anthropological researches (Frobenius, Wieggers, Götze, Oesten, von Luschan, Weissenberg, Gaupp, Stumpf, Lehmann-Haupt), a total of 15,780 marks.

— Ein menschliches Gebiss mit ungewöhnlich langen Zahnwurzeln. (Ibid., xxxix, 747-9, 2 fg.) Brief account, with measurements of human teeth with unusually long roots.

— Zwei Diapositive von hohlen Eckzähnen von Anthropoiden. (Ibid., 749-52, 2 fg.) Records the occurrence in the upper jaw of an orang skull in the zoological collection of the Berlin Natural History Museum, of a hollow left eye-tooth, and the same also in the lower jaw of a chimpanzee skull. This argues against the theory that all hollow teeth of animals (e. g. cave-bear) found in prehistoric stations, etc., reveal human handiwork.

EUROPE

Andree (R.) Die Nephritindustrie in Oberstein-Idar. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 943-5.) Treats of the production from New Zealand nephrite, etc., of Maori weapons and ornaments, *tiki*, *mere*, etc., at Oberstein and Idar, where they are openly sold as made after genuine models. Similar objects from Asiatic nephrite are made for the Chinese market in Idar.

Atgier (—) Crâne néolithique trouvé à l'Île de Ré. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 7^e s., viii, 305-7.) Describes, with measurements, a sub-dolichocephalic (index 76.47) skull found in 1853 in the Peu-Pierroux tumulus, belonging to the close of the neolithic period (Robenhausian). Dr A. considers that "this skull is probably that of a woman, a famous druidess, doubtless, of the dolmen epoch."

— Crâne ultra-brachycéphale provenant du tumulus du Peu-Pierroux à l'Île de Ré. (Ibid., 307-9.) Describes, with measurements, an ultra-brachycephalic male skull (index 90.80) from the Peu-Pierroux neolithic tumulus, and compares it with a Lapp cranium. Dr A. thinks that the sub-dolichocephalic female skull represents a type allied to the old Iberians (brunette long-heads), while the male

ultra-brachycephalic skull belongs with the conquerors who appeared at the end of the neolithic period (brunette broad-heads) and were later known as Celts. Out of this mixture grew the protohistoric Celtiberians.

Baudouin (M.) Le Congrès Préhistorique de France. Autun, août 1908. (R. Scientif., Paris, 1907, 5^e s., ix, 197-205, 10 fg.) Treats briefly of program (100 papers were offered), and excursions (the last 4 days were devoted to visiting Mont-Beuvray, — Bibracte of Edui, — the dolmens of Nolay and the typical neolithic station of Chassey, the famous paleolithic site of Solutré, and the oppidum of Alesia), etc.

Berrueta (J. D.) Las Jurdes. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, ii, 492-3, 2 pl.) Notes on the *Jurdes*, part of the province of Cáceres, long almost a land of fable, and its inhabitants, "cut off from the civilized world," a primitive Spanish folk, whose existence in the 20th century is a humanitarian and sociological problem. They have been studied by R. Martín Santivañez in his *Un mundo desconocido en la provincia de Extramadura*, and by Vicente Barrantes in his *Las Jurdes y sus leyendas*.

Beyerthal (—) Weitere Untersuchungen über die Beziehungen zwischen Schädelumfang und Intelligenz im schulpflichtigen Alter. (Z. f. experim. Pädag., Lpzg., 1907, v, 223-30.) Continues studies of the relation between head-circumference and intelligence. In the case of children of 9½-10½ years, success in school demanded for boys a head-girth of 52 cm., and for girls one of 51 cm., with few exceptions. His studies of 2000 school-children between the ages of 6 and 10, also lead him to believe that six-year-old girls with a head-girth below 49 cm. and boys with one below 50 cm., rarely do very well at school.

Bezenberger (A.) Vorgeschichtliche Bauwerke der Balearen. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 567-634, 73 fg.) Interesting account, with plans, measurements, etc., of the author's investigations of the *talayots*, etc., of the Balearic isles. Those at Son Herued, S'Aguila, Canova de Morell, Trebucó (also stone-table), Curnia, Turo, Telati de Dalt (also stone-table and cave), Casana (and stone-table of Torellasa), Hostal near Ciudadela, the Nau d'Es Tudons, the Calas Covas "grottoes," etc., are described. B. regards these prehistoric megalithic towers

(cf. the Sardinian *nuraghe*) as forts or places of refuge. That the *nuraghe* and *talayots* have had an independent origin on a similar basis is very likely; if one has suggested the other, the priority of the *talayots* is quite as probable as vice versa. Since the *sesi* belong to the stone age, it is quite possible that some *talayots* are at least eneolithic. The complete investigation of a few *talayots* is very desirable.

Busse (H.) Tongefässe von Woltersdorf im Kreise Nieder-Barnim. (Ibid., 703-704.) Brief account of finds of several hundred clay vessels, many bronze objects, etc., one notably large urn in particular. The author excavated 95 graves in this urn-burial cemetery of the later bronze age. His results will be published in the near future.

Capitan (L.) et **Dumas** (U.) Les constructions autour des dolmens. (Rev. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 330-5, 2 fg.) Brief description of low "walls" of dry stones around dolmens in the department of Gard, e. g., at Tharaux, Congoussac, Carquignon, Coumoulet, Bouissas, Chêne, etc. The relation of these enclosures to the dolmen is unknown, whether funerary, like the dolmens, house or cattle-enclosures, as has been suggested.

Courgey (—). Agglomérations nouvelles autour de Paris. Leur origine. Leurs conditions hygiéniques. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 9^e s., VIII, 364-71.) Treats of the new groups of people growing up around the city of Paris. The inhabitants of the "military zone" in this class are "at once a curiosity and a shame of Paris." Summerers in the suburbs become winterers in the city later on. Near the Choisy gate are two separate and independent groups, the *camp italien* and the *camp espagnol*.

Favraud (A.) Station Aurignacienne au Port-Neuf, commune de la Couronne, Charente. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 418-28, 7 fg.) Gives results of investigations made in 1904 — the station was discovered by F. in 1889. Stone implements are described and figured; a few objects of bone were discovered, including a striated and incised lion's tooth. This station differs much from the neighboring upper Solutrean shelter of Combe-a-Roland, there being hardly anything common in their human industry; the Port-Neuf station is pre-

Solutrean, much earlier and represents a stage distinct from both Magdalenian and Solutrean.

Favreau (P.) Die Ausgrabungen in der Einhornhöhle bei Scharzfeld. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 524-50, 8 fg.) Gives results of excavations in 1905-06 in the "Einhornhöhle" (known since the end of the 17th century) near Scharzfeld in the Harz. Large numbers of fossil bones of bears (*U. spelans* chiefly), some of which may have been used by man. At pages 540-3 Hr. Windhausen treats of the geological conditions of the finds — he assigns the cave to the Diluvium. An extended discussion by Hr. Wieggers, Krause, Virchow, and Kossinna followed. The earlier Sturckmann finds of potsherds, etc., have been called in question.

Fischer (A. K.) Zur Frage des Aufenthaltes der Hunnen und Sarazenen in den Alpen. (Mitt. d. K.-K. Geogr. Ges. in Wien, 1908, XLI, 59-60.) Critique of article by B. Reber in an earlier issue. F. disclaims previous knowledge of R's book, *Die Hunnen im Schweizerischen Eifischthale* (Zürich, 1896).

Frédéric (J.) Beiträge zur physischen Anthropologie der Elsass-Lothringer. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 76-9, 3 fg.) Treats of the cephalic index of 2145 (men 1176, women 969) natives of Alsace-Lorraine, measured by the author. The index averages 82.86 for men, 82.43 for women, av. for both sexes 82.67 — of all the indices 51.8 per cent. were from 80 to 84. The average index for natives of Strassburg was 81.94; for natives of other towns, 81.82; for country subjects, 83.19; for Lower Alsace, 83.01; Upper Alsace, 83.90; Lorraine, 84.04. In Lorraine the percentage of blonds is larger than in the two other sections, and the percentage of brunets the smallest; in Lorraine the percentage of short statures is relatively small, of tall relatively large. Comparison with skulls of earlier periods indicates that the present native population of Alsace-Lorraine have a higher percentage of mesocephaly and a lower percentage of high brachycephaly than the people of this region in the Middle Ages, who were nearer to the Alpine primitive population.

Fritze (—) Ueber einige weitere Funde aus der Einhornhöhle. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 957-8.) Notes

recent discoveries, at the Einhorn cave, of potsherds and bones of cave-bears, lions, dogs, stags, bison, horses, sheep, etc. One fragment of the lower jaw of a cave-bear has a wound of possibly human origin. See *Favreau*; *Hahne*.

Girod (P.) Note sur le Solutréo-Magdalénien dans les vallées de la Vézère et de la Corrèze. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 7^e s., VIII, 297-304, 4 fg.) Treats of the succession of strata of the Solutrean-Magdalenian epoch at Laugerie Haute, Cro-Magnon, etc. Here the Aurignacian reposes on the Solutrean and serves as a base to the Magdalenian. The Solutrean is essentially lithic; reindeer horn and bone occur in the Aurignacian, to develop more fully with the dawn of the Magdalenian. The chronology indicated characterized the Vézère valley, etc.

Gnirs (A.) Beobachtungen über den Fortschritt einer säkularen Niveau-schwankung des Meeres während der letzten zwei Jahrtausende. (Mitt. d. K.-K. Ges. in Wien, 1908, LI, 1-56.) Treats of secular changes of sea-level during the last 2000 years in Istria, Dalmatia, northern Adria, west coast of Apennine peninsula, Sicily, Egean sea, Crete, Sea of Marmora, Gulf of Corinth and Ionian sea, coast of Levant, Asia Minor and Syria, North African coast, coast of western Europe, etc. Over all this area changes in sea-level are noted. Contains useful information concerning ruins, harbors, monuments, etc., now or formerly at the sea-shore.

Gorjanovic-Kramberger (K.) Die Kronen und Wurzeln der Molaren des Homo primigenius und ihre genetische Bedeutung. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnshwg., 1907, XXXVIII, 138-41.) Holds that the manifold agreement of the teeth of the man of Krapina (primitive characters are also retained) with those of the modern European, make it certain that "the *Homo primigenius* was really the direct ancestor of recent man, of the great race that now inhabits Eurasia, America, and North Africa." A fuller article appears in the *Anatomischer Anzeiger*, Jena, 1907, XXXI, 97-134.

Götze (A.) Konservierung prähistorischer Steinmauern. (Ibid., 159-61.) Brief account of the preservative and restorative work at the "Steinsburg," at Römhild, with suggestions for the preservation of other stone walls, fortifications, etc., of prehistoric times.

Gutmann (K.) Ueber den Stand der Altertumsforschung in Oberelsass. (Ibid., 71-5.) Résumés the results of archeological investigations in upper Alsace (Egisheim skull, 1865; paleolithic station near Egisheim, 1887; cave-dwellings of Oberlang, etc., neolithic graves near Egisheim, 1889-93; skeletons of Illberg, 1904; finds of bronze age, particularly 1905-07 and in the Sundgau hill-country; fort or refuge of Köstlach; La Tène period, represented by tumuli, etc., in the plains; Roman period numerous represented architecturally, etc. (several castella, streets, etc.), period of the early Middle Ages, or "Alemannic epoch." No Alemannic cemetery has yet been systematically investigated and scientifically described. Many lacunæ exist in our knowledge of Gallo-Roman relations, and particularly also with respect to the Hallstatt culture and its origin.

Haberlin (-.) Flechten und Weben auf Föhr und den Halligen. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1908, XCI, 330-2, 4 fg.) Brief account of the methods of weaving still in use on the island of Föhr, and the "halligs" of the Frisian coast. The "weaving-board" was once widespread on the islands and the adjacent continent.

Hahne (H.) Ueber die im hannoverschen Provinzialmuseum befindlichen älteren Einhornhöhlenfunde. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 954-7.) Notes on the earlier material from the Einhorn cave at Scharzfeld, now in the Provincial Museum of Hanover, amounting to several thousand specimens. The remains (stone, bone, bronze, iron, pottery, etc.) indicate that the cave has been inhabited by man from the stone age up to medieval time. No clear evidence of diluvial man has yet been found in this cave. See *Fritze*.

Heierli (J.) Neue Forschungen in Pfahlbauten. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr.-Brnshwg., 1907, XXXVIII, 119-20.) Notes on recent investigations of Swiss lake-dwellings, Meier's excavations in the Wauweiler Lake, 1903-06, in particular. The Schötz lake-dwellings belonged to the middle neolithic age and later.

— Die bronzezeitliche Quellfassung von St. Moritz. (Ibid., 120-1, 2 fg.) Treats of the St Maurice spring in the Engadin and the recent discoveries of evidence of its use (wooden pipes, two bronze swords, a dagger, a needle) in the bronze age at least 3,000 years ago. The wooden pipes, etc., and the bronze votive gifts are now in the Engadin Museum at St Moritz.

Herbert (A. S.) The fairy mythology of Europe in its relation to early history. (Nineteenth Cent., Lond., 1908, 220-31.) Treats of "the queer little Finnish or fairy population of prehistoric Europe," the "Kynesians," who are "older than any Aryan invasion," etc. In this *outré* paper, the author etymologizes at will with the original roots 'pit' and 'gen' or 'gan,' to produce Gaelic *Pict*, English *Pixy*, Latin *Pan*, with which belong also *Finn*, *Faunus*, *genius*, and even modern French *finesse*. Also he holds that the Greek 'pigmaios' and the Gothic 'pitguma,' Germanized into 'gnome,' mean simply a yellow man. The real prehistoric pigmies of Europe, who have long since died out, live thus as fairies in the minds of their Aryan supplinters. This is Macritchie's theory run mad.

Honzik (E.) and **Schmidt** (H.) Die prähistorische Station von Sarata-Monteoru, Bezirk Buzeu. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 999-1003, 9 fg.) Gives account of remains discovered (house-sites, thin culture-strata with ash-layers containing bones, pottery fragments, etc.; four graves with skeletons, pottery, objects of stone, bone, etc.) at Sărata-Monteoru, southwest of Buzeu in Roumania. A bronze armband, a copper ax, an ear-ornament of copper wire, many and varied pottery fragments, heaps of animal bones (horse, cattle, bear, wolf, fox, pig, sheep-stag rare, a few bird bones). The "ear-handle" pottery finds analogues in parts of Bohemia (terra mare culture), etc.; some of the pottery also belongs with that of the Macedonian tumuli. The station probably belongs to some part of the bronze age.

Jeannel (R.) Sur la découverte, dans la grotte du Portel, de peintures préhistoriques représentant l'homme et des animaux. (C.-R. Acad. d. Sci., Paris, 1908, CXLVI, 654-6.) Brief account of paleolithic paintings of animals (bison, horses, reindeer, etc., mostly horses) and of two men on foot (one figure is very dolichocephalic, with retreating forehead — head is in profile, body and limbs *en face*; the other has a simian attitude), in the cavern of Portel (also called Crampagna), commune of Loubens, canton of Varilhès, Ariège. All the paintings except one are monochrome. This is the first discovery of *painted* human figures in paleolithic caves. The animal

pictures do not show the artistic perfection of Altamira or Niaux. Few signs occur among the 40 paintings. This important discovery was made March 9, 1908.

Jentsch (H.) Die Bestimmung der Ton-schale mit Leistengestell. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 953-4.) According to J., the Cottbus clay vessel with support may have served for melting fat, heating food (for children, e. g.), and perhaps also for preparing colors.

Kassel (—) Ueber Elsassische Trachten. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 152-9.) Sketches the history of Alsatian dress, costume, etc. Peasant costume of 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries all different; temporal and local variations; men's and women's dress and their peculiarities.

Labrie (—) Le dolmen ou allée couverte de Curton à Jugazan. (Bull. Soc. Archéol. de Bordeaux, 1906, XXVIII, 41-50, 2 pl., fg.) Describes the dolmen of Curton discovered in March 1904, the remains found (bones representing 8 adults, 3 pierced shells, bone ornaments, etc.). The remarkable pickax-shaped bone ornament is like others found in the dolmens of Peyrelebadé and Fargues. An intrusive occupancy from the Gallo-Roman period (fragments of pottery, etc.) on as a shelter is indicated.

— Remarques sur les monuments mégalithiques de l'Entre-deux-mers. Ibid., 50-65, 2 pl., map.) Treats of the dolmens or "allées couvertes" of Bignon, Peyrelebadé, Trois Pierres, tumulus, caverns (Fontarnaud, reindeer-age habitation, then neolithic burial-place); menhirs (the *grandes bornes* of Lugasson, etc.), and other remains.

— L'abri préhistorique de Baring à Daignac. (Ibid., 65-6, 1 pl.) Brief notes on a shelter of the Magdalenian epoch (above this stratum are fragments of neolithic pottery, etc.). This may have been an important station, to judge from the indications of human habitation, implements, bones, etc.

Laville (A.) Au sujet d'un instrument recueilli dans une carrière à Villeneuve-Saint-Georges. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 205-6.) Brief description of a whetstone or skin-smoother said to have been found in a quarry at Villeneuve-St-Georges, and resembling a similar instrument from Vignette. The epoch of both finds

would be between the close of the neolithic and the beginning of the bronze age.

Liedloff (*Dr*) and **Schmidt** (H.) Eine steinzeitliche Niederlassung bei Grimma. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 997-9, 1 fg.) Describes five types of ornamented and unornamented pottery from the later neolithic station near Draschwitz in Saxony, where remains of at least 24 dwellings, many flint implements, mortars, whorls, potsherds, etc., were found. This was a considerable village of "ribbon pottery" people.

Lissauer (A.) Vierter Bericht über die Tätigkeit der von der Deutschen Anthropologischen Gesellschaft gewählten Kommission für prähistorische Typenkarten. Die Typenkarte der ältesten Gewandnadeln. (Ibid., 785-831, 58 fg., map.) Describes, with map of distribution, the oldest clothes-needles types in prehistoric times in the region of the German Empire. Needles of the early bronze period (3 types and 5 other rarer forms), needles of the older bronze period (3 types). In the needles of the early bronze age the "eye" is at the head; in those of the older, on the neck. The needle with holed head (five variants) and the "ösnadel" originated in Bohemia, spreading thence south, north, and west. The East German "ösnadel" belongs to the oldest bronze period. The two-part northern fibula is an independent invention.

Manouvrier (L.) Les crânes et ossements du dolmen de Menouville, Seine-et-Oise. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 168-74, fg.) Description and measurements of 20 skulls, long-bones, etc. (10 m., 10 f.), from the neolithic dolmen of Menouville. The indices range from 67.5 to 83; some are finely developed, others mediocre. The average stature (calculated) is for men 1594 mm., women 1502 mm.

Möller (A.) Ueber neue Funde in den Ehringsdorfer Kalkbrüchen. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 964-6, fg.) Brief account of the discovery in the limestone quarries at Ehringsdorf of four strata of charcoal and ashes, with flints, bones of bears, etc.

de Morgan (J.) Observations sur les origines des arts céramiques dans le bassin méditerranéen. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, xvii, 401-17, 36 fg.) Discusses briefly the ancient pottery (technique, ornament, painting, enameling)

of Egypt, Elam, Syria, etc. The author seeks to prove his theory of the Asiatic origin of the ceramic arts of the Mediterranean region. Elamite painted pottery dates back to beyond the 40th century B. C., while the corresponding pre-Hellenic or Greece specimens belong only to the 20th century B. C. (this excludes Susian contact). Primordial related centers of painted pottery existed in Egypt and Elam; a secondary one in Canaan. In the valley of the Nile the painting of pottery was anciently replaced in Egypt by enameling, an art appearing much later in Elam, etc. M. de M. believes that "in the greater part of human activities the Orient and the Mediterranean were intimately related."

de Mortillet (A.) Étude sur quelques dolmens de l'Hérault. (Ibid., 301-29, 17 fg.) Describes briefly (with various particulars in some cases) numerous dolmens at Soumont (the Belvedere de Grammont group), La Vacquerie (Mas de Bedos, Férussac group, Saint-Martin), Saint-Maurice (La Prunarde group), Minerve (Grand Causse group, Bois-Bas group), etc. All the dolmens seem to have been buried originally, either built below the level of the ground or covered by a tumulus of earth or stones. There are no real "dolmens on tumuli."

Nippen (M.) Origine et époque des emprunts d'anciens mots germaniques par les langues finnoises baltiques. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 179-203.) Treats of the phonetic and morphologic character of the Teutonic loan-words in the Finnish languages of the Baltic group, the time of borrowing, etc. Based on E. N. Setälä's article in the *Journal de la Société finno-ougrienne* for 1906. Very many of these loan-words belong to a stage of Teutonic older than Gothic. The Scandinavian-Finnish contact is later (the advent of the Finns in Finland dates from the first centuries of our era and not later than the fourth).

Olshausen (O.) Beitrag zur Frage des Auftretens metallischen Eisens in vormykenischer Zeit in Kleinasien. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 691-5.) Discusses the two finds of alleged metallic iron of pre-Mycenean age in Asia Minor (Troy; mound at Bos-Öjük in northern Phrygia, also at Pebi) cited by Götze, but considers the cases not proved.

Paravicini (G.) Di un'interessante microcéfala littelliana. (A. p. l'Antrop.,

Firenze, 1907, XXXVI, 113-289, pl.) Detailed anthropometric (measurements at 14 and 34 years compared), anthropological, physiological, psychological study of Luigina L., a microcephalic woman (hereditary and family taint; injury to mother in pregnancy), 34 years old, stature 1337 mm., cephalic index 78.91, with many peculiarities, defects, "atavisms," etc. Bibliography of 249 titles.

Pittard (E.) Nouveaux instruments en os provenant d'une station moustérienne Aux Rebières (Ourbières), Dordogne. (R. de l'Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 429-33, 3 fig.) Describes additional bone implements from Aux Rebières, proving the existence in a Mousterian station of diaphyses used as instruments, and of worked bones.

Schell (O.) Abwehrzauber am bergischen Hause. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1907, XCI, 335-8, 363-6, 3 fig.) Treats of warding-off charms in connection with the house in Berg. Construction (traces of sacrificial customs at foundation, "building sermon," "May-beech," carrying in Bible and salt before using house), objects and symbols effective to ward off evil (whole animals or parts of them still nailed to the door, set in gable, etc., e. g., owl, horse-skull, horns, St Andrew's cross, full, half, and quarter figures of the sun), house-inscriptions, etc.

Schenck (A.) Les populations de la Suisse depuis la période paléolithique jusqu'à l'époque gallo-helvète. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 7^e s., VIII, 212-28.) Treats of the succession of races in Switzerland from the paleolithic to the Gallo-Helvetian period, classification of the various periods — cave dwellers of Magdalenian type, paleolithic man (Sântis de l'Ours, Rhone basin, Veyrier, Villeneuve, Schaafhausen, Thayngen, Freudental, Schweizersbild, Schüsensried, etc.) mesolithic (Schweizersbild, Bellerive, Moulin de Liesberg), neolithic, bronze, iron, and certain "transition epochs." The human remains from Chamblandes, etc., and from the lake dwellings are specially considered. S. thinks that the peoples of Switzerland to-day are "a mixed race, belonging in great part, however, to the round-headed ethnic element of Ural-Altaic origin, which, coming from the east, occupied the region of the lower Danube, southern Germany, parts of Italy, France, and Great Britain." From the dawn of neol-

lithic times this race has been in contact (few in numbers at first) with the more or less dense dolichocephalic peoples of the country, belonging probably to the old quaternary race of Laugerie-Chancelade, or to its descendant, the race of Baumes-Chaudes-Cromagnon. In the second half of the neolithic age an invasion of northern dolichocephals took place; and toward the end of the bronze age new, tall, fair, dolichocephalic peoples (Hallstatt and La Tène) appeared from the east and north. In Switzerland can still be found individuals representing man of the lake-dwellings of the stone and bronze ages, Helvetians, Burgundians, Alemanni, and even Italian Romans. But, in general, "in spite of diversity of language, the people of Switzerland are, for the greater part, of Celtic or Ligurian race."

Schweinfurth (G.) Ueber das Höhlen-Paläolithikum von Sizilien und Süd-tunesien. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 832-915, 2 pl., 18 fig.) Treats of the paleolithic remains in the caves of Sicily (particularly Grotta del Castello, Grotta di Nuova at Termini-Imerese, Giuseppe Natale), — 18 types of stone implements, etc., are figured and described, besides numerous stones in "animal form," etc.; and southern Tunis (particularly caves near Gafsa) — 16 types of flint implements are figured and described. Correspondences between the Sicilian and Tunisian forms are noted; indeed the Gafsa caves produced no forms that do not find their analogues in Sicily. No distinctly neolithic implements were met with at Gafsa. It is difficult to decide whether the Termini-Imerese caves represent the pre- or the post-Solutrean.

— Ueber A. Rutot's Entdeckung von Eolithen im belgischen Oligocän. (Ibid., 958-9.) Discusses Rutot's discovery of eoliths in the Belgian Oligocene near Boncelles, south of Liège, which S. accepts as genuine, believing that man was present in this region "before the Oligocene sea extended over it."

Sittoni (G.) Le Cinque Terre. I. Biassa, Golfo della Spezia. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, XXXVII, 295-304.) Brief account of the country and people of Biassa on the Gulf of Spezia. In the complex population appears everywhere the prevailing Arab-Kabyle blood. Two cranial types are noted.

W. (H.) Les juifs d'Alsace avant la révolution. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris,

- 1907, XVII, 393-7.) Cites evidence showing the harsh treatment of the Jews in Alsace previous to the Revolution of 1789.
- Wateff** (S.) Taches pigmentaires chez les enfants bulgares. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 231-48, 22 fig.) Describes 20 cases (17 Bulgarians, 2 Jews, 1 Bohemian; 8 boys, 12 girls; under one year 6, over two years 4; urban parents 11, country 8) among 3500 children belonging chiefly to the district of Sofia in southwestern Bulgaria, of "pigment spots" ("Mongolian spots"), with other anthropologic data. Among the facts brought out are: All children in the same family do not have "spots." The "spots" can appear several months after birth. They occur about the same in both sexes. The number of "spots" is variable, also the form, size, etc. The color is light blue, dark blue, and (rarely) brown. The "spots" present no special pilosity. They are localized, with rare exceptions, in the sacro-lumbar region. These "spots" occur in various races. The age of the child does not seem to influence the intensity of the coloration. The pigment arises in the deep layers of the skin. In the discussion Dr Rivet pointed out that in Ecuador the "blue spots" are regarded as undeniable proof of Indian blood in whites.
- Weissenberg** (S.) Krankheit und Tod bei den südrussischen Juden. (Globus, Brnswig., 1907, XCI, 357-63, 3 fig.) Treats of disease and death and their folk-lore among South Russian Jews: Origin of disease (attributed often to the "evil eye," epidemics ascribed to bad life of some member of community), amulets, charms, folk-remedies, change of name in severe cases, "grave yard measuring" of patient, death-beds (iron bedsteads and hen-feathers bad), treatment of dying and dead (cleansing, etc.), clothes of dead (not to be foreign), burial and funeral-procession, ceremonies at grave, beliefs about soul of dead (wanders for 8 days in the air, enters house, etc.; the dead assemble nightly in the synagogue to pray).
- Beitrag zur Anthropologie der Juden. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 961-4.) Gives results of head-measurements of 34 Aaronites and 12 Levites as compared with 100 other Jews, showing the former to be as short-headed and broad-faced as the latter in general, the range of the cephalic index being respectively 78-88, 78.2-89.1, 73.7-88.6. The percentage of blonds is also about the same. The nose, however, is a little more "Semitic" with the Aaronites and Levites. They represent thus the same anthropological type. Each group counts about 10 per cent. of the total population of Jews in Russia and Germany.
- Wieggers** (F.) Neue Funde paläolithischer Artefacte. (Ibid., 718-29, 14 fig.) Describes flints from the Diluvium of Thuringia and Saxony—new finds at Ehringsdorf near Weimar, Rabutz near Halle, Osterode, Hundisburg, and Neuhaldensleben.
- Zaborowski** (S.) Relations primitives des Germains et des Finnois. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 174-9.) Treats of the Teutonic element (e. g., *kana*, 'hen,' *akana*, 'straw,' *kagra*, 'oats,' *knokka*, 'mattock,' *Venäjä*, 'Veneti,' etc.) in the Finnish languages. According to Z., "it was at the south of the Gulf of Finland, on the Baltic littoral opposite the island of Gotland, that the contact between Teutons and Finnish peoples took place, that gave rise to these loan-words and the transference of culture represented by them. This occurred in the 1st century A.D., when the shore of the Baltic from the Gulf of Finland to beyond the Niemen was Finnish.
- Le passé préhistorique de la Bohême. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 362-6.) Résumés (from preface to forthcoming work in German) the data concerning the prehistoric past of Bohemia in the publications of Pic. Quaternary man existed in Bohemia and left his traces there; there appear to be no neolithic dolmens or cromlechs, though stone circles and menhirs occur; the neolithic people of Bohemia were of the Höckergräber type; bronze culture came in by the southwest; during the age of bronze the *Hügelgräber* type settled in the upper Moldau basin; the La Tène culture appeared already developed into the *Hockergräber* territory.

AFRICA

- Adams** (G. A.) Die Banôho und Bapuku in Kamerun. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 1022-8.) Historical notes on the Bantu Banôho and Bapuku of the Cameroons, with comparative grammatical sketches of their languages. Though closely related, the two tongues do not reach unity of speech.

Balmforth (R.) The moral development of the native races in South Africa. (Intern. J. Ethics, Lond., 1908, XVIII, 137-51.) According to B., the churches and missionary societies are inadequate to the work of education, which should be undertaken by the State. The education up to date has been too bookish and intellectual. Strength and morality won through industrial training, not serfdom, are necessary. South Africa will never be wholly a white man's country, nor wholly a black man's country. Harmony and coöperation of races must exist.

Brun (—) Notes sur les Croyances et les Pratiques religieuses des Malinkés fétichistes. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 722-9, 942-54, 2 pl.) Treats of the religious beliefs and practices of the West African Malinkés (Mandingo family): Cult of the dead (theories as to the dead, sacrifices, libations, offerings, etc.); belief in spirits and the cult observed with respect to them; the cult of Nama (a good deity), its organization, sacrifices, initiations, and secret societies, etc.; their nocturnal sortics; the idea of God among the Negroes (divine name, origin of belief in God probably not due to Mohametan influence, worship of no special sort outside of two kinds of offerings). The Malinké word for God, *Ngala*, is the Arab *Allah*.

Brussaux (—) Notes sur les Moundans. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 273-95, 4 pl., map.) Treats of habitat, origins (from the Mandara mtns.), racial type fine, (well-built, strong), character (formerly warriors, robbers, and hunters, now agriculturists and cattle-raisers), tattooing, clothing and ornament (women nude till marriage), family and domestic life (polygamy, dowry, position of women free and independent, affection for children, no slaves except prisoners of war, slave's position not hard), religion and superstition (mild fetishism, three deities — *Massim Biambé*, creator and master of all; *Pébéli*, male god; *Mébéli*, female god, metempsychosis, Islamizing now taking place through Haussa influence), festivals and ceremonies (birth, death, millet-harvest), dances (some slow, others violent, harvest-dances, special dance at Fouli), houses, furniture, utensils and tools (architecture *sui generis*, granaries resemble old *burg* of the Vosges), villages, plantations, domestic animals (horses, cattle, sheep, goats, etc.; fowls, pigeons; dog changed to watchdog), food (almost entirely vegetal, fond

of milk and its products; Moundans are poor hunters and mediocre fishermen), industries (few and rudimentary, weaving, dying, poor smiths, pottery solid and well-made; with the establishment of the Haussas in the land, the Moundans are more and more abandoning manufacture for agriculture), weapons (neglected, no special weapon), musical instruments (mostly borrowed from Mohammedans), political organization (familial, no single over chief). The Moundans are in general one of the most advanced races of the Chari region.

Camboué (P.) Notes sur quelques mœurs et coutumes malgaches. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 981-9, 2 pl., 1g.) Treats of Malagasy customs and practices concerning childhood, childbirth, hair-cutting, tabus, etc.

de Clercq (A.) Grammaire du Kiyombe. (Ibid., 449-66, 761-94.) Detailed grammatical sketch of the Kiyombe (related to the numerous Fiote dialects) or Yombe language (Bantu) of the Mayombe region of the Congo Free State. It is spoken in several hundred villages.

Coll (A.) Los indígenas de Fernando-Póo. (Ibid., 387-91.) Treats of the Bubis, until recent years the only natives of Fernando Po; tribal name, origin-legend (from coast), tattooing, disease and medicine, food, religion (sacrifice to demon called *Morimó*), polygamy, dances (sexes separate), festivals, language (Bantu dialect). On p. 391 is given the Bubi version of the Lord's Prayer.

Dannert (—) Ueber die Sitte der Zahnverstümmelung bei den Ovaherero. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 948-53.) Treats of the *okuha*, or custom of teeth-mutilation (removing the 4 lower incisors and making a A-shaped cut in the two middle upper ones), prevalent among the Ovaherero, and practised on both sexes at the age of 11-16 years. The mutilation is regarded as a tribal mark or ornament. The missionaries seek to abolish the custom.

Demonet (—) Un exorcisme Arabe. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 310-13.) Describes the procedure of an Arab *marabout* to drive the evil spirit out of a young Arab suffering from mental affliction, by means of prayers, formulæ, the use of fire, perfumes, etc.

Durand (R. A.) Christian influence on African folk-lore. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 976-80.) Among such influences are certain "outward forms of

Christianity" said to prevail among certain people of the Zambesi valley who learned the art of the goldsmith from the Christian Goanese of the 16th and 17th centuries; the baptismal rites of the kings of Monomatapa, and perhaps also the "eating the body of God," cited from this region; the parable of the chameleon and the lizard, as told by the Mang'anja, near the south of L. Nyassa; certain ideas in some Kaffir songs, etc., concerning immortality, "the Son of God, who has scars on hands and feet"; "Mother Mary" in canoe songs of the lower Zambesi, Shire, and L. Nyassa, etc.

— A short notice to the article "Die Religionen Togos." (Ibid., 742.) Note on the onomatopœic word for cock-crow, etc. The Mayano of the lower Zambesi use many such words. The coincidence between their speech and the Togo language in the matter of the word for "cock" is interesting.

Hamy (E. T.) Deux crânes de Oualolos, Zambesia. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 271-2.) Gives measurements in comparison with Mozambique crania in general, of 2 female Walolo skulls now in the Paris Museum, one from Cundine, the other from Naquexa, both north of the junction of the Luala and the Quilimane.

Huguet (J.) Les soffs du Tell, du Sud et du Sahara. (R. Ec. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 369-87.) Treats of the *soffs*, or associations for mutual assistance in defence and attack, among the Kabyles, Arabs, etc., of French North Africa — the Tell in Kabylia, Bon Sâada, Aurès; the Sahara (more numerous than in the Tell; the Touat oasis, etc. Just "as the violence of disputes and the tenacity of struggles have always been in direct relation to the degree of agitation of the *soffs*, so their attenuation is exclusively due to French influence in North Africa."

Karutz (H.) Tunesische Dolmen. (Globus Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 309-10, fg.) Brief account of a dolmen between Enfidaville and Kairuan, central Tunisia.

v. Leonhardi (Freih.) Ueber einige religiöse und totemistische Vorstellungen der Aranda und Lontja in Zentralaustralien. (Ibid., 285-90.) Cites views of C. Strehlow, missionary of New Dettelsau, as to the existence of belief in a sort of supreme being among the Australian blacks. According to S. such is the *Altjira iliinka* of the Aranda (Arunta),

and he attributes to the Dieri such a being named *Mura*. v. L. sees in the Aranda beliefs "a maternally inherited totem."

Mayr (F.) The Zulu Kafirs of Natal. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 392-9, 633-45, 12 pl.) Treats of medicine and charms (emetics, enemas, taken internally, chewed, snuffed, inhaled, poured into nose, ears, eyes, rubbed on, poultices, inoculation and cupping, strained out and sprinkled on, miscellaneous, etc.), clothing and ornaments of the "skin Zulu" before the advent of the whites and of the present "kraal Zulu" or "blanket and beads Zulu" at various periods of life, artificial disfigurements (painting, scarring, piercing ear-tips, amputation of finger-joint). Some of the beadwork is beautiful. Although witchcraft is prohibited by English law, "in out-of-the-way places, even now, it is practised all over Natal and Zululand."

Müller (F.) Eine anthropologische Merkwürdigkeit aus Togo, Westafrika. (Ibid., 741, fg.) Reports the frequent occurrence (20 times observed in 10 years) among the Akposos, Ananas, Kpeles, and Fos of the interior of Togo, of a *fossa* (not of artificial origin, but possibly a relic of embryonal life) above the cheekbone at the level of the curve of the concha. It is regarded highly by the natives as a mark of beauty.

Naville (E.) The origin of Egyptian civilization. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXVII, 201-14.) Author seeks to show from archeological and cultural data that "the civilization of the early Egyptian dynasties belongs to a nation formed by an indigenous stock, of African origin, among which settled conquerors coming from Arabia, from the same starting-point as the Chaldeans." This foreign element was not Semitic, but Hamitic like the natives on whom they intruded. In the Mediterranean an Hamitic civilization was first in date and "the races who were the bearers of the Egean civilization came from the south." The native stock N. identifies with the *Anu* or *Anti* of the inscriptions. The white race in remote antiquity extended farther south in Africa, and were later driven northward by the negroes. N. assumes, incorrectly, "the so-called embryonic posture" in burial to be "one of the distinct African features."

Northcote (G. A. S.) The Nilotic Kavi-rondo. (Ibid., 58-66.) Treats of the

Jaluo of the Dinka stock, on the N. E. shore of L. Victoria Nyanza — physical characters (fine race, but not facially beautiful), dress and ornament (huge skin hat, feather boa, beads, knee and ankle bells, etc.), weapons, political and social constitution (semi-feudal, village represents family, private property in land to some extent, exogamy, inheritance), marriage (many formalities, early contract), funeral ("the greatest ceremony of all"), religion, witchcraft and demonology (wizard feared, rain-maker esteemed), character and temperament (honest except as to cattle, love fun and laughter, comparatively peaceful and non-aggressive, painfully litigious, industrious, keen for trading, and possessing adaptability in learning the lower stages of all kinds of work, — soldiers, sailors, police, masons, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, gardeners, "boys"). N. styles them "a valuable subject race."

Oettking (B.) *Kraniologische Studien an Alt-Ägyptern*. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., 1907, XXXVIII, 124-8.) Based on study of 182 mummy-heads chiefly from Sakkarah (av. cap. of 168 skulls, 1336.4 ccm.; range of cephalic index, 65.9-78.9). A peculiar formation of the occiput is noted. The fine (Fellaheen) and ruder (Copt) types are probably represented in very early times. O. thinks dolicho-meso-dolichocephalic evolution is shown.

Picard (*Lieut.*) *Observations sur les Malhal'fys*. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 7^e s., VIII, 206-10.) Treats of the manners and customs of the Malhal'fy of southeastern Madagascar, "the most backward of the Malagasy peoples (houses and village life, clothing and ornament, art, tobacco-smoking, festivals, disease, death and funeral ceremonies, religion, agriculture, etc.)" Certain large tortoises are *fady*, or tabu. The *ombias*, or shamans, have considerable moral influence. "Palavers" are much in vogue.

Prietze (R.) *Tiermärchen der Haussa*. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 916-39.) Native texts, interlinear and free translations with numerous explanatory notes, of three Haussa animal tales (Jackal and lion, The wise tortoise, The bird sudá), obtained from Hāz Ahmed of Kano, a characteristic and representative Haussa.

Roscoe (J.) The Bahima: a cow tribe of Enkole in the Uganda Protectorate. (J.

R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXVII, 93-118, 2 pl.) Treats of country, people (tall, fine race, features of women "like those of Europeans," men cattle herders), kings, government, clans and totems (14 clans each with its own sacred object, *musira* or totem; of these 11 relate to the cow, 2 to man, and 1, that of princes, the monkey), food (chiefly milk), death and mourning (ghosts of common people have no special abode, but wonder about near the kraals; spirits of princes and princesses enter snakes), sickness, inheritance, adoption, marriage (child-betrothals), polyandry (two or three poor brothers sometimes have but one wife), birth, war (Bahima peaceable), religious beliefs ("supreme being," Lugaba, not worshipped; Kazoba, god of war, clan-deities, *mayembe* or fetiches), disease, "scape-cow," taboos, murder and manslaughter, hunting (only a few in certain clans are hunters), counting (Bahima have names for numbers up to 10; also signs given for numbers 1-10), time (year has three parts, day 10 divisions), dress (made from hides of cattle), magic, building and other industries (huts of primitive beehive kind; pottery and wooden milk-pots peculiar to themselves), brotherhood (by milk and blood), musical instruments (not a musical people; few songs; only musical instrument except drum is a sort of harp used by the women), amusements (wrestling both for men and boys; jumping; game like nine-pins), salutations, etc.

Sallé (M.) *Les funérailles chez les Betsiléos*. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, 7^e s., VIII, 165-7.) The author, a teacher at Vangaindrano in Madagascar, describes the funeral ceremonies of the Betsileo — treatment (exposure of body, song and cattle-sacrifice, burial, "mock-corpsé" and "cage," mourning, new clothes (after a year) for the dead, etc.

Baras. Région de Midongy: clans Zafimandom-boka et Zafimarozaha. (Ibid., 393-8, fig.) Treats of marriage (levirate), death, *bilo*-ceremony for cure of disease, art (statuettes, figures of animals), blacksmith* (highly esteemed), etc. Marriages take place indifferently outside or within clan. No totemism. Drum used in all festivals and ceremonies. The physical characters of the Baras suggest negro origin or mixture. See Zaborowski (S.).

Stigand (C. H.) Notes on the natives of Nyassa-land, N. E. Rhodesia, and Portuguese Zambesia, their arts, customs and modes of subsistence. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXVII, 119-32, fig.) Treats of arts (interesting is salt-making from grass; bark cloth, mats, etc.), burial customs (the Ayao and Atonga bury body west-east, the Achewa north-south), dances (*china-wali* or menses dance, "picture dances"; pregnancy dances), law of succession, marriage custom, miscellaneous customs (fil-ling teeth, mutilation as punishment, mourning, eating, cultivation, preparation and use of tobacco), history of tribes as narrated by themselves, medicine (real and charm), modes of subsistence (hunting, traps, honey, making fire), musical instruments (*ischlianga*, *gubu*), religion and superstition (spirits; vague idea of supreme being; many now Mohammedans), dreams, miscellaneous items (night as measurer of time, albinism occasional, "bush madness"). The natives concerned are the Angoni, Ayao, Achewa, Atonga, Manganja, Achapeta, etc.

Tessmann (G.) Ueber das Verhältnis der Fangneger zur umgebenden Tierwelt. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 755-61.) Treats of the "observation-sense" of the Fang negroes as revealed in their tales and folk-lore. The German texts of two legends concerning the tree-creeper and the snail are given, one glorifying the child's love for the mother, the other warning against neglect to honor her. The cries of birds especially are imitated and interpreted, and the characteristics of various species noted and remembered in language. The rhinoceros-bird, e. g., corresponds to our raven in folk-thought.

Torday (E.) and **Joyce** (T. A.) On the ethnology of the southwestern Congo Free State. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXVII, 133-56, 4 pl., 2 fig.) Notes on the Ba-Samba, Ba-Sango, Wa-Ngongo (only tribe using spears), Ba-Bunda ("counter-changed ogee" pattern of sword-blade unique), Ba-Yaka, Ba-Yanza (pp. 137-41), Ba-Pindi (skilled in carving and weaving), Ba-Mbala, Ba-Huana, Ba-Lua, Ba-Kwese (145-51), Ba-Djok, etc. Except the coiled basketry of the Ba-Kwese (eastern and southern type), the swords of the Ba-Bunda and the spears of the Wa-Ngongo, the culture of all these tribes is

"purely 'West African' in type." The Ba-Kwese have borrowed the *marimba* from the Ba-Lua.

Wolf (F.) Grammatik des Kōgbörökō, Togo. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 422-37, 795-821.) Valuable detailed grammatical sketch (phonetics, noun, adjective, numerals, pronouns, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, etc.) of the Kōgbörökō (own term) or Akabu, the language of the E-gbō-té-bō of E-gbō-kō or Kebu, south of Adele, West Africa. Pages 814-21 are occupied by native texts (with translations, explanatory notes, etc.) of greetings, riddles, songs, tales (two from Čakpogiwo, one from Kpálave. The Ewhe language is making inroads on the natives of this region.

Zaborowski (S.) A propos de l'origine soudanienne des Malgaches. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 162-5.) Criticizes views of M. Grandier (*L'origines des Malgaches*, Paris, 1901) and claims priority for certain opinions as to "the rapprochement between Malagasy and Soudanese, Nias in particular," e. g., in the funeral customs of the Betsileos.

— A propos des Baras et les Malgaches à cheveux crépus. (Ibid., 398-9.) The physical characters of the Baras, etc., of Madagascar indicate a mixture of the black and yellow races. The existence among the Baras of the levirate points to ancient or profound Arab influence. See *Sallé*.

de Zeltner (F.) Traitement d'une ophthalmie du Sabel soudanais. (Ibid., 348.) Describes briefly the "cure" of a woman suffering from severe ophthalmia by a Moorish half-breed. Dancing and singing, anointing, breathing on the patient, suction by mouth and alleged extraction of "worms," took place.

ASIA

Besse (L.) Un ancien document sur les Todas. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 970-5.) Gives the French text of a letter of a priest in 1602 on the new mission of Todramalla, dependent on the college of Vaipicotta; and the Latin text of a letter by Father J. Fenecio in 1604 on the "Expedition Totamalenis," containing a brief account of the Todas. The *Pallem* of Fenecio may be, according to B., the caste of the Pallers.

Bourlet (A.) Les Thay. (Ibid., 355-73, 613-32, 921-32, 15 pl., 1 fig.)

Treats of family and domestic life (man superior and sole inheritor; polygamy but not polyandry; girl-life and position of woman, child-birth; education; affection; wooing, betrothal, marriage, dowry; prostitution almost unknown; adultery and divorce); public life, government, chiefs, etc. (chiefs of village, district, tribe, province, — authority of the first, or *quan châu* formerly unlimited; before French occupancy each village was a sort of republic with frequent popular assemblies to settle matters of taxation, quarrels, disputes, and even punishments); religious life (spirit and demon lore, cult of spirits and cult of the dead not clearly distinguished; the *mo-mun*, or medicine-man, priest and his initiation; every fifth day, day of rest; ceremonies in honor of the *phĩ sãn* or soul of last dead chief, the tutelary spirit of village and province; feast of *khaũ mo*, or "new rice"; dreams and omens, lucky and unlucky days); origin of the Thai according to their myths and legends (rudimentary cosmogony; deluge myth; writing given by the celestial being to the Thai), etc. At pages 927-931 B. discusses the Thai and Laotian alphabets, concluding that the Thai characters are only the primitive Siamese more or less corrupt or disfigured. The resemblance between Thai and Laotian is even more notable in the spoken tongue. In certain details of costume these peoples differ, and the Laotians are fervent Buddhists, as are not the Thai.

Cadière (L.) Philosophie populaire annamite. (Ibid., 955-69, 9 pl.) Continuation of monograph on Annamese folk-philosophy. Treats of *thần* (genii of various sorts — soil, hearth, etc.; some souls of men become *thần* after death), *ma* (spirits, often also souls of persons drowned, dying unusual or unnatural deaths, dishonored in burial, etc.), *qui* (demons, more wicked than the *ma*), *ông bà* (souls of ancestors), etc. The Annamese live, move, and have their being in the supernatural.

d'Enjoy (P.) Le théâtre en pays chinois. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. d. Paris, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 353-63.) Treats of the Chinese theater: origin (dramatic art came from India with Buddhism), character (Chinese drama has never been, like Greek drama, a real art; to live by the theater is a disgrace: a Chinese proverb says "the author is a god, he creates; the actor is a monkey, he grimaces"; no woman

adopts acting as a profession, it would disgrace her; actors are vagabonds, beggars, parasites), plays and music (heroic and military pieces, tragedies, historic poems, comedies and even vaudeville, — no censorship, realistic love scenes). In the comedies foreigners are made sport of.

Eugénien (—) Les Chiites d'aujourd'hui. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 406-21, 3 pl.) Treats of the modern Shiites: popular beliefs, sects and divisions, pilgrimages and sanctuaries (Nedjef, Kербéla, Sámarrá, Mechhed Rida), religious customs and usages (defilement and purification, death, fanaticism, temporary marriage, clergy, Hosein procession, etc.).

Gaupp (H.) Ueber die Geburtshilfe der Chinesen. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 729-45, 10 fig.) Résumés the data in three Chinese books treating of midwifery, the *Ta shêng pien*, or "Birth of Man" (edited in 1715 by Gi cai cú shě), the *Ta shêng yao chi*, or "What is worth knowing about Birth" (by a Shanghai physician, Fang Tung Yuan, ca. 1737), and the *Shě shêng pi p'ou tsung yao*, or "Most important secret explanations of midwifery" (ca. 1638 A. D.). The last book contains a history of the development of the fetus by months, which is of no little interest. At page 743 are reproduced from this book the representations of the human fetus in each of the ten months of its life. In all three books innumerable recipes and remedies are given. Prediction of the sex of unborn children is believed in by the Chinese physicians, and in the third book here considered a theory of male and female births according to the months of the year in which conception occurs, is developed. Much curious folk-medicine and folk-psychology is here represented.

Gowland (W.) The burial mounds and dolmens of the early emperors of Japan. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., London, 1907, XXXVII, 10-46, 8 pl., 23 fig.) Treats of the *misasagi* or imperial burial-mounds (sometimes "double," but containing only one dolmen) peculiar to Japan, their construction, contents. Those at Nara, Mise, Unebi (Emperor Jimmu), Takatsuki (Emperor Keitai), Fujidera (Emperor Chuai Tenno), Sakai (Emperors Nintoku and Richu), Domioji (Emperor Ingyo), double mounds near Omuro etc., are considered in detail. The chief centers of dolmen-mound distribution are

four (Yamato, Izumo, Kyushu, Musashi, — perhaps also Bizen, later), indicating in the early part of the period "independent or semi-independent clans of the same race, armed with the same weapons, and having the same burial customs and religious beliefs."

Greenwell (—) Notes on a collection of bronze weapons, implements and vessels found at Khinámán to the west of Kermán in south-east Persia by Major P. Molesworth Sykes, C. M. G. (*Ibid.*, 196–200, pl.) Treats of large pottery vessels (probably for burial purposes), globular vases of clay, bowls of hammered copper, bronze knives, pins, rods, leaf-shaped javelin-heads, axes (lion design), etc. According to the author, "so far as is known no similar cemetery or burials of a like kind have hitherto been found in Persia."

Hosten (H.) Prehistoric remains near Kodaikanal, Palnis. (*Anthropos*, Salzburg, 1907, II, 735–40.) Treats briefly of several groups of dolmens and two groups of kistvaens, and some low circles of earth and stones in the Palni hill region of northern Hindustan. Whether the "open dolmens" were tombs or dwellings is uncertain, and they yielded only fragments of red and black pottery of 5 or 6 different kinds, some beads, etc. Little also was found in the kistvaens, some of which had been previously rifled. There is need of scientific archeological research in this part of India.

v. Le Coq (A.) Bericht über Reisen und Arbeiten in Chinesisch-Turkistan. (*Z. f. Ethnol.*, Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 509–24, 2 pl., 10 fg.) Gives results of author's investigations and discoveries in the ruins of Idikut Schari (old Uighur capital, the temples of the Murtoq, Toyoq, etc.), the ruins near Qomul, etc., during the year 1906. A complete temple of the Thang period (7–9th century) was discovered, and many Mss. and texts, including some in a hitherto unknown Iranic tongue, brought away. The author believes that "the East-Asiatic religious art is not autochthonous, but grew up on a Greek-Indian basis."

Lunet de la Jonquière (—) Les monuments de l'ancien Cambodge. (*Bull. Soc. Archéol. de Bordeaux*, 1906, XXVIII, 19–41.) After some historical notes, the author treats briefly ancient Cambodian temples and their surroundings; the apogee of this art was from the 9th to the 12th centuries A. D. At Angkor-

Vat, Méaléa, etc., are innumerable sculptures, friezes, etc. The Brahmanic empire of Cambodia was a theocracy holding the great mass of the aboriginal element in harsh servitude. With the Thais came the gentler and democratic doctrines of Gautama.

Masip (J.) Del matrimonio chino. (*Anthropos*, Salzburg, 1907, II, 715–21.) Notes on marriage law, ceremonies, customs, etc., among the Chinese of the region of Xao-u, province of Fokien, — preparation for marriage, wedding, condition of married people.

Morel (G.) Note sur des silex taillés actuellement et employés industriellement. (*B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1907, v^e s., VIII, 349–52, 4 fg.) Describes the flints employed in the manufacture to-day at Bunjurkli, north of Magnesia, Asia Minor, of a sort of huge scraper for use on the threshing floor in separating the grain from the straw. Every year hundreds of these implements are sent to Smyrna, etc., whence they reach the Greek isles. Some of the flints employed are really prehistoric, being picked up in the fields, etc.

de Morgan (J.) Le plateau iranien pendant l'époque pléistocène. (*R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris*, 1907, XVII, 213–16.) The author believes that glacial conditions made the Iranian plateau uninhabitable during the end of the Pliocene and through the Pleistocene period. Hence the absence of traces of paleolithic or archeolithic industry (in Persia, also, the neolithic is little if any developed). Iran remained desert up to the first appearance of the metals.

de St. Elie (A.-M.) Les Racusiens, Cyriens, Maronites ou Monothélites. (*Anthropos*, Salzburg, 1907, II, 668–74.) Notes on the semi-Christian Racusiens (according to the author *Racûs* or *Rakûs* = Kûrus, Curus, an Arab form of Cyrus, patriarch of Alexandria, who decreed in 633 the adoption of monotheism), Cyriens, etc. To the Racusian sect belonged al'-Ahtal, the poet of the Omniades. The Mards or Mardaïtes were also Racusiens. For a long time Racusian, Cyrian, Maronite, Monothelite were synonyms.

Schlaginhaufen (O.) Ein Beitrag zur Craniologie der Semang nebst allgemeinen Beiträgen zur Craniologie. (*Abh. u. Ber. d. Kgl. Zool. u. Anthr.-Ethnogr. Mus. zu Dresden*, 1907, XI, Nr. 2, 1–50, 26 fg.) Detailed description and measurements of a male and a female Semang skull (those of the pa-

rents of the chief Dahabó (capacities, 1310 and 1210 gr.; cephalic indices 72.6 and 81.8) in comparison with other Semang material of Martin, Duckworth, Annandale, and Robinson, etc. Specific marks of the "diluvial man" of Schwalbe do not appear in these skulls, which belong clearly to *Homo sapiens*. Among the Semang brachycephals seem to be relatively numerous. Good bibliography.

Sergi (G.) Dalle esplorazioni del Turkestan. Frammenti scheletri umani. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1907, XIII, 305-21, 10 fig.) Describes, with measurements where possible, fragmentary crania of 2 adults and 7 children from tumulus at Anau in Turkestan near the Persian border, — the various strata of the tumulus are thought to date from 8000 to 5200 B. C. Some of these crania may belong ca. 7000 B. C., and S. expresses the opinion that in the region in question, "from about the eighth millennium B. C. on, lived (the tumuli represent their scattered settlements) a people of the same origin as the Mediterranean stock (the crania are of this type)." This would confirm the views of those who make the Aryans a part of the Mediterranean race. In another tumulus at Anau (5200-2200 B. C.) was discovered a skull of a type suggesting the negro or negrito, but much inferior in form. These excavations and explorations were made by Prof. Pumpelly under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1904.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Abel (P.) Knabenspiele auf Neu-Mecklenburg, Südsee. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 708-14.) Detailed description of the boys' spear-games and the game of spear-fighting, the favorite play of all boys, youths, and men among the natives of New Mecklenburg.

Baer (G. A.) Contribution à l'étude des langues des indigènes aux îles Philippines. (Ibid., 467-91.) Gives vocabularies of 110 words in 22 Philippine languages and dialects compared with Malay: Tagal, 11 Negrito, Manguian, 3 Igorrote, Guinaan, Tinguian, Ilocan, Vicol, Pampangan, Panayan. Also a special vocabulary of 393 words of the Negrito of Montalvan and some 80 phrases in that language; brief supplementary vocabularies of the Negrito of Olongapó

and Hermosa; and a song of the Negritos of Maon in Bulacan, and two Igorrote love-songs from Busao. The 9 Negrito vocabularies and that of the Igorrote of Busao were collected by the author. The Malay is from Wallace.

Basedow (—) Ueber Felsgravierungen hohen Alters in Zentral-Australien. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 707-17, 10 fig.) Describes and figures ancient rock-carvings at Balparana and Wilkindinna (two water places formerly visited by the aborigines) near Yudanamutana, in Central Australia. These remarkable carvings were probably executed by the now extinct "Two-Tooth" blacks of the region. Among the figures are those of birds, snakes, tracks of animals, etc. Certain circles may be "corroborree signs," and the author thinks that the extinct gigantic bird *Genyornis newtoni* may be intended by some of the footprints. Other figures represent canoes, etc., also human beings perhaps. The great age of these carvings is shown by the patina with which they are now covered. Man may have been contemporary in this part of the world with these giant birds in the Tertiary period, but convincing proof is yet absent.

von Bülow (W.) Einige Bemerkungen über die Anthropologie der Samoa-Inseln. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1906, XVIII, 105-9.) v. B. holds, against Krämer, that the "best families" in Samoa are darker-skinned than the average Samoan (later immigrants). Three facial types are recognized: Melanesian, Polynesian, and Aryan (?). The author criticizes Krämer's illustrations from photographs of Samoans. At least three races are fused in the Samoan, and not perfectly now after 1000 years.

— Beiträge zur malayo-polynesischen Ethnographie und Sprachforschung. (Ibid., 100-5.) Discusses the etymologies of Malayo-Polynesian words for "man," "foreigner," the names *Viti*, *Tahiti*, *Maori* and *Mori*, etc. Samoan *tagata* (man) is traced to primitive Malayo-Polynesian *kanaka*, "child"; *Papālagi*, "foreigner," means "child of sky"; *Tahiti* = "eastern."

Cunningham (D. J.) The head of an aboriginal Australian. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXVII, 47-57, 3 pl.) Describes, with measurements (external ear and nose also) head of 47-year-old man (died in asylum from organic brain disease after 11 years of melancholic

stupor. Prominent supraorbital region; narrow, receding and sloping forehead; retreating chin and "almost complete absence of a mental prominence; unusually low height-index, 62.5; low cephalic index, 66; high degree of prognathism; Darwinian tubercle strongly marked, — "ear distinctly human in all its elements and parts." Lower nasal index due to distortion in transmission of head. Comparisons are made with Neandertal skull and anthropoids.

Egidi (V. M.) *La tribù di Tauata*. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 675-81, 1009-21.) After brief ethnographic introduction (habitat, dwellings, villages, dress and ornament, weapons, food, tobacco, industries, domestic and social life, spirits, treatment of dead), the author gives a grammatical sketch of the language and comparative vocabularies (pp. 1016-21) of Tauata, Oru-Lopiko, Fugeje, and Kuni.

Fritsch (G.) *Ueber einen zweimal trepanierten Schädel*. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 702-3.) Treats of a skull from the Bismarck archipelago, belonging to an individual who had been personally known to Mr Parkinson. It had been trepanned twice, with an interval of 20 years, for an injury to the bone. A sort of trepanation on the forehead is often practised on healthy children as a protection against disease.

Hahl (A.) *Das mittlere Neumecklenburg*. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 310-16.) Treats of the Melanesian natives of central New Mecklenburg, — industries (weapons and implements, musical instruments, grass and bark weaving; carving not in use, canoe-building extinct), trade and commerce, population (less than 10,000, almost two-thirds males, prostitution, decreasing births, etc.), houses, chiefs, war, tribal divisions, marriage and marriage-customs, puberty ceremonies, death and mourning, spirit-lore (soul, earth and tree spirits and other evil spirits), dances (harvest, change-of-wind, spear, women's and men's special dances, etc.) and songs, *ririnangu* (corresponds to *dukduk* of Gazelle peninsula), but no society like the *iniet*, festivals, etc.

Klaatsch (H.) *Schlussbericht über meine Reise nach Australien in den Jahren 1904-7*. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 635-90, 4 pl., 7 fg.) Gives account of author's travels and investigations from May 1906 to April 1907 in

Beagle bay, Northwest Australia (natives of Beagle bay, critique of Spencer and Gillen and of Howitt; no real totemism; *churingas* and soul-lore of the Nioinli; penis-mutilation; ethnographic specimens from Beagle bay; taboos); Cambridge-Gulf, Wyndham, N. W. Australia (brain of youth obtained; leaf-shaped spear-points; stone implements of paleolithic types); Port Darwin, Melville island, Northern Territory (atavistic foot-formation in a native of Port Keats; method of fighting; natives of Melville id.; pillar-graves, — from which skulls were obtained, — and their ornamentation; clothing and ornament of natives; body-painting; dances), Tasmania (stone implements, etc.). Dr K. was very successful in making collections of ethnologic objects.

de Marzan (J.) *Le totémisme aux Iles Fiji*. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 400-5.) Résumés the ideas of natives of Fiji ids. on totems principal (these are double, i. e. both animal and vegetal, and are not to be destroyed or eaten) and secondary (can be eaten with certain observances). Many tribal names have no analogy with the names of their principal totems. A tribe may have several secondary totems. Great respect was paid to the principal totems, and they were consulted in wars, disease, marriage, etc. An expectant mother was visited by the totem animal. Accessory totems were also known. A woman marrying in a foreign tribe honors both the totems of that tribe and her own. The tree-totem was probably the only principal totem at first, — according to Fiji legend, the place of origin of the people is a mountain of the province of Ra, called Nakau-vadra, from the tree *vadra*. A list of tree and animal totems of some tribes is given on page 405.

Meier (J.) *Primitive Völker und "Paradies"-Zustand*. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der früheren Verhältnisse beim Oststamm der Gazellehalbinsel im Bismarck-Archipel, Neu-Pommern. (Ibid., 374-86.) Discusses the so-called "Paradise-condition" of primitive peoples, the natives of the Gazelle peninsula, Bismarck archipelago in particular. Religion (fear of evil spirits, cult of the dead), social relations (anthropophagy, war and murder, slavery, etc.), family-life (low position of woman, no real "family-sense"), household activities, food, clothing, etc. The author concludes that the evidence cited (and the

immortality also is great) indicates no "Edenic condition" for these aborigines, who nevertheless possess germs of religious truths, the sense of good and bad, etc., which make the labor of the missionary possible and profitable.

Mythen und Sagen der Admiralitätsinsulaner. (Ibid., 646-67, 933-41, 6 pl., map.) Gives, with occasional explanatory notes, the native texts (Moanus language) with interlinear translations of 18 creation myths, etc. (creation of earth and man, origin legends, creation of woman, origin of Poauai Channel, origin of thing from the belly of a snake, origin of fire, of the cocopalms, of the *areca*-palm, etc.), 4 legends of the confusion of tongues, 5 legends concerning sky, sun, moon, etc. (the 40 men who went up into the sky, origin of men from the sun, sun-path of good moon-path of bad, origin of dark spots in moon, why sun rises in east and moon in west). The source of these myth-texts is Po Minis, son of Po Sing, a former chief of the Admiralty ids., and a pupil of the author in the Catholic missions.

Mollison (T.) Die Maori in ihren Beziehungen zu verschiedenen benachbarten Gruppen. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthr., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 147-52, 8 fig.) On the basis of 24 different cranial characters and "the method of relative deviation," M. compares the Maori (16 skulls), studied by him with other Maori (Luschan, Scott), Chatham islanders (Scott), Lifu islanders (Bertilson), Australians, etc. M. concludes that Polynesians, Melanesians, and Australians represent a mixed series; and that among the Maori the Polynesian element by far predominates.

Planert (W.) Australische Forschungen. I. Aranda-Grammatik. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 551-64.) Grammatical sketch of the Aranda (Arunta) language of Central Australia, with (pages 561-566) four brief native texts, with interlinear and free translations. The author, Hr. Wettengel, has lived several years in Australia and so familiarized himself with the Arunta and Dieri languages as to be able to preach in both. The Ms. has been revised by Planert.

Reiter (F.) Traditions tongiennes. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 438-48, 743-54.) Gives native texts and interlinear translations, free versions, explanatory notes, etc., of the legend of the origin of the world and its inhabitants, and of the

tale of the island of Eua and the deeds upon it of gods and devils, men and women. The first is the famous Polynesian myth of the fishing up of the lands by Maui.

Roth (W. E.) North Queensland Ethnography. Bulletin No. 9. Burial ceremonies, and disposal of the dead. (Rec. Austral. Mus., Sidney, 1907, VI, 365-403, 7 pl.) Gives particulars concerning death and burial among the aborigines of Pennefather river, lower Carpentaria coast, Princess Charlotte bay, Cape Bedford, Bloomfield river, Tully river, Russell river, Boulia, Cloncurry, upper Georgina river, Rockhampton, Brisbane. Death is thought due to "some enemy in the flesh or spirit dooming the individual to a particular form of death, e. g., by lightning, flood, spear." The differences between the funeral obsequies, observances, superstitions, etc., of men and women, warriors and others, children and adults, young and old, strong and healthy and weak or infirm, go back to the nature of the body from which the spirit working the evil has come. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the spirit may be associated with shadow, breath, heart, after-birth, ears, nose, and can thus be seen, heard, smelt, etc. Propitiation, therefore, becomes quite an art. According to R. the natives do not eat human flesh to acquire the moral or physical qualities of the dead person (no male, e. g., would wish to obtain the attributes of a woman or a child). The widow "becomes ultimately the property of one or other of her late husband's group- or blood-brothers." The deceased's hut is usually burnt or taken to pieces. Mourning colors are either white or red, or both, the latter being more indicative of the avenging sentiment.

Rougier (E.) Maladies et médecines à Fiji autrefois et aujourd'hui. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 994-1007, 4 pl.) Treats of tabus and observances concerning the elements, agriculture, fishing, health, the individual at various stages of life (before birth, at birth, at adolescence, married, complete man), struggle of the modern Fijians against the inroads of new diseases (diseases of the body and their treatment, Fijian surgery), etc. At pages 1006-1008 is given a list of medicinal plants (Fijian and Latin names, parts used etc.). The Fijians explain all diseases as due to violation or neglect of tabus or observances.

Schmidt (W.) Die geheime Jünglingsweihe der Karesau-Insulaner, Deutsch-Neuguinea. (Ibid., 1029-56.) Detailed account, after information given by Boniface Tamatai Pritak (a youth of 15 years, who had spent 3 years at the school of the Catholic mission of Tumleo) of the secret ceremonies practised by the Karesau islanders at the initiation of their youths, — the native texts of the songs are given, the other matter being in German only. There is also an initiation for girls.

Strehlow (C.) und von **Leonhardi** (M.) Die Aranda- und Loritja-Stämme in Zentral-Australien. I. Teil. Mythen, Sagen und Märchen des Aranda-Stammes. (Veröff. a. d. Städt. Mus., Frankf. a. Main, 1907, 1, xi, 1-104, 8 pl.) Gives German texts of 74 myths, legends, and tales of the Aranda (Arunta) of Central Australia, collected by C. Strehlow, since 1892 a missionary among the aborigines (Dieri and Aranda), with explanatory notes, etc. In the case of 5 of these an interlinear translation and a free version are given. Of the texts 64 relate to the "totem-procedures." In the plates accompanying this valuable monograph objects used in connection with the "totem ceremonies," etc., are shown. These aborigines have much lore concerning the *tjurunga* stones and pieces of wood (with ornamentations) which are figured in four of the plates. In these stories sun, moon, stars, Pleiades, Milky Way, comets and meteors, rainbow, whirlwind appear; also the kangaroo, emu, eagle, fishes, dog, snake, echidna, bat, duck, raven, lizard, frog, ant, wallaby, wild-cat, opossum, rat, owl, crane, kingfisher, larvæ, and others. Among the noteworthy personages are the great good being Altjira, Mangarkunjerkunja (creator of men, etc.), Putiaputia (the teacher of the Aranda), the goddess Kaiala, Ara, the divine kangaroo, Tuatjumbinjua (who taught women and girls to dance), Atua arintja (the bad man), and Atua indatua (the beautiful man), etc. A mass of information relating to primitive ideas and institutions is contained in these texts.

Wettengel (—) See *Planert*.

Zaborowski (S.) Métis d'Australiens et d'Anglais. (B. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, v^e s. VIII, 385-93, 2 fig.) Résumés knowledge as to *métis* of Australian blacks and Europeans (Freycinet in 1800-4 met two or three; lately the existence of a considerable number

has been reported, and in 1881 Cauvin believed they were on the increase). The inquiries of Z. reveal the fact that of the 3888 blacks of W. Australia in 1901, no fewer than 502 were *métis*; while in 1906 the latter had increased to 591, the pure-bloods having decreased some 250. The portrait of a young *métis* of Victoria shows refinement toward the European type. Others show sometimes the predominant Australian characters, in certain cases "repulsively so." In the discussion M. Baudouin cited an interesting case of marriage of a young French sailor and an Australian girl of 7 years. As a result of this paper and the discussion a permanent committee for the study of ethnic mixtures was appointed.

AMERICA

Ambrosetti (J. B.) Exploraciones arqueológicas en la Pampa Grande, Provincia de Salta. (Rev. Univ. de Buenos Aires, 1906, v, repr., pp. 1-199, pl., 173 fig.) Gives the results of archaeological explorations in 1905 in the Pampa Grande of the province of Salta, Argentina, by Dr A., Dr F. Cervini, Dr C. O. Bunge, and Dr L. Maupas. Among the objects discovered were large numbers of burial-urns, together with many anthropomorphic urns, painted dishes, etc.; bone implements, pottery of various sorts (often zoöomorphic and anthropomorphic in part; and frequently engraved with various designs), stone objects (axes, hammers, mortars, bolas, ornaments), bronze objects (*tokis* or ceremonial axes, pectoral plates and ornamented disks, bells, etc.). Interesting are the cairns or stone tumuli, and the *pedrera*, which seem to have been places of religious expression or ceremonial. Two types of culture are revealed by these investigations: 1. A type of ruder urns, pottery, etc., like that discovered by Boman in San Pedro de Jujuy, and in Carmen, Valle de Lerma, Salta. 2. A type of urns and other objects purely Calchaqui. Of these the first type is much more common. Sometimes the two types are mingled in one burial-place, but these graves were used at different periods. The people of inferior culture may have been of the same race as the Calchaquis, — the latter buried children, not adults (as did the former) in urns. At Rincón (Casa Patronal) a new valley-tribe of higher culture established itself by force,

- as the pictographs in the Carahuassi grotto indicate, — and an Incaic tribe as some have believed.
- Asmundsen's** Polarexpedition. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 367-8.) Résumés articles from geographical journals of London and Paris. Contains some notes on the Eskimo of Netchilli (domestic life, shamans, religion, etc.).
- Dautzenberg** (L.) Algunos datos bibliográficos acerca de la lenguas de las Américas meridional y central. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 990-3.) Cites as addition to the titles in de la Viñaza's *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de América* (Madrid, 1892), a *Tratado de los Evangelios* published in Spanish and Quechuan at Lima sometime between 1641 and 1671. At pp. 991-2 D. quotes the first few paragraphs of the sermons in Quechuan and Spanish. The author also refers to Bishop Thiel's *Apuntes lexicográficos de los lenguas y dialectos de los Indios de Costa Rica* (San José, 1882) and J. M. Grimm's *La lengua Quechua, dialecto de la República del Ecuador* (Freiburg i. Br., 1896) and *Vade mecum para párrocos de Indios Quechuas* (Freiburg i. Br., 1903).
- De Goeje** (C. H.) Bijdrage tot de ethnographie der Surinaamsche Indianen. (Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr., Leiden, 1906, xvii, Suppl., 1-117, 16 pl.) The first part of this valuable monograph on the Indians of Surinam, based on the data of the exploring expeditions of 1901-05, treats of tribes and their distribution, clothing and ornament (of dancers in particular), settlements, houses, furniture, domestic animals, etc. (the Ojana have 7 types of houses, the Trio 4, of which 3 are the same as with the Ojana), food, fire, tobacco, hunting, fishing, weapons, pottery (that of Trio and Ojana not so good as Galibi and Arawak), cotton, weaving and plaiting (chief types are described), ornamentation, drawing, modeling, music (5 sorts of flute), population, customs, usages, etc., trade. Part II (pp. 31-111) is devoted to linguistics, extensive classified vocabularies being given of the Cariban Kalina, Trio, and Upurui, and one of 103 words of the "trade-language" of the Indians and "Bush-Negroes."
- Ehrenreich** (P.) Ueber einen archäologischen Ausflug nach Mexiko und Yuktan im Oktober und November 1906. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 752-754.) Notes on a visit to Tezcuco, Teotihuacan, Uxmal, Chichenitza, etc.
- Friederici** (G.) Die Wirkung des Indianerbogens. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 325-30.) Treats, with numerous references to the literature of the subject, old and new, of the bow-and-arrow of the American Indians, with special consideration of strength and power of propulsion, skill in avoiding missiles, etc., devices for improving the weapon, protection for left hand, etc. Instances of powerful shots (piercing shields, men, or animals), length of shot, etc., are given.
- Geoghegan** (R. H.) Pri kelkaj rimarkindaj similajoj inter la antikvaj kalendaroj de la amerikanoj kaj la azianoj. (Intern. Scienca Revuo, Ĝenevo, 1908, v, 112-19.) General discussion of "some remarkable similarities between the ancient calendars of Americans and Asiatics."
- Groeteken** (A.) Bischof Armentia O. F. M. und die Erforschung des Rio Madre de Dios. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 730-34.) Gives brief account of the life and works of N. Armentia, Bishop of La Paz, in connection with his investigations of the Rio Madre de Dios country and its Indian inhabitants. At p. 734 are given (from Armentia) the personal possessive and demonstrative pronouns in the Tacana proper, Arawana, Pacaguara, Cavineña, and Mosatena languages. The second edition of Armentia's *Navigación del Madre de Dios* appeared in 1887.
- Harnden, E. W.** Indian pictographs in Pate Valley [California]. (Sierra Club Bull., San Francisco, 1908, vi, no. 4, p. 258-9, 2 pl.) Brief description of pictographs in Tuolumne cañon, Cal., which forms the northern limit of aboriginal work of this sort in the state. Their meaning has not been determined.
- von Ihering** (H.) Ueber die Verwendbarkeit der brasilianischen Dioritaxte zum Fällen von Bäumen. (Z. f. Ethn., Berlin, 1907, xxxix, 746.) Notes reporting successful personal experiment in use of diorite axes of Brazilian Indians of São Paulo in felling trees.
- Jetté** (J.) On the medicine-men of the Ten'a. (J. R. Anthr. Inst., Lond., 1907, xxxvii, 157-88.) Treats of spirit and "devil" lore, medicine-men (one medicine-woman to five medicine-men), their power, social standing (influential, rich, respected, feared, — "the nearest approach to a chief, a priest, a physician"),

calling to the profession (by find a *karunih*, a bead-like object, after a dream, — a collection of such in a pouch or box is his amulet), mode of life (not different from fellows), foreknowledge and predictions (not always believed in), "healing" (sometimes showy and elaborate), taboos, "calling" fish or game by medicine-man, performance of tricks. At pp. 177-82 is given a list of foreign and native words used in this paper, and at pp. 182-5 a list of words and phrases used by the medicine-man. On pp. 185-8 are given native text and interlinear and free translation of a Ten'a legend, "The Cripple." Among the Ten'a "the name given to a small child is commonly the first incorrect or outlandish word which he or she pronounces, or which is said about him or her." They are "phenomenally credulous" of their medicine-men. These Athapascan Indians live in central Alaska and number some 1600-2000.

Lehmann (W.) Die altmexikanischen Mosaiken des ethnographischen Museums in Kopenhagen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 332-5, 4 fig.) Treats of two ancient Mexican mosaics now in the Ethnographic Museum at Copenhagen — one a mask in the form of a snake-head out of whose jaws looks a human head; the other (specially fine) is a head with a high feather-diadem — the tongue protrudes, and other things also suggest comparison with the ancient Mexican masks of the Aldrovandus collection in the *Museo preistorico* at Rome.

Mahoudeau (P. G.) Les primates et les prosimiens fossiles de la Patagonie d'après les travaux de M. Florentino Ameghino. (R. Éc. d'Anthr. de Paris, 1907, XVII, 354-61, 387-93.) Résumés the facts and theories in the recent works of Ameghino on the fossil primates and prosimians of Patagonia, particularly the *Homunculus patagonicus*, a monkey of such characteristics as to rank probably in the line leading to man and the anthropomorphic apes. According to Ameghino, the Homunculidæ, which were neither arboricoles nor climbers, but walkers erect or half-upright at least, are the primates nearest to the human type — they are "the ancestors of all the apes (except the Lemurs) of both the New and the Old World." And Patagonia was the scene of this highest mammalogical (including man) development. In the Araucanian stage of the more

recent geological strata A. finds traces of very rudimentary human implements.

Prowe (H.) and **Lehmann** (W.) Quiché-Sagen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 305-6.) Discussion and criticism of Quiché etymologies set forth by P. Dr L. objects to those suggested for *imox*, *Hunahpu* etc.

Rivet (Dr) Essai sur les peuples sud-américains. (R. Scientif., Paris, 1908, 3^e s, IX, 257-69.) Treats of the past, present, and future of South America, "the only European colony on tropical soil." The white population consists of "transplanted folk." Equality is proclaimed everywhere, but nowhere else do pride of race and prejudice of birth flourish more, — aristocrats, party, priesthoods rule in republics. Castilian arrogance has fed upon the conquered aborigines. Traditionalism and the religious spirit mark the Spaniard. The South American is psychologically the product of the mingling of the Spanish race and the Indian, controlled by the geographic situation. There is in formation a new *American* race, born of European and Indian, which, with the coming of political stability, will have vitality and energy enough to exploit the land and carry on the work of culture and civilization.

Teschauer (—) Ueber den gegenwärtigen Stand der Ethnographie in Brasilien. (Anthropos, Salzburg, 1907, II, 499-507.) Résumés recent ethnographic investigations in São Paulo (*sambaquis* partly pre-Columbian, partly post-Columbian, partly of natural origin; T. thinks their importance has been exaggerated), Rio de Janeiro (Lacerda's studies of primitive man in Brazil: 1st period, cave-man of Sumidouro; 2d period, *Sambaqui* man; 3d period, man of Pacová, — the last period immediately precedes the discovery of America, between the two first millenniums elapsed; in Bahia the white-negro *métis*, in Pará and Amazonas the Indian-white *métis* dominated, — it is the Indian-white intermixture that still goes on; the products of crosses between white and negro are esthetically finer and more regular than of those between white and Indian), Bahia (investigations of C. Barreto in the *casas fortes* and other ruins of Amargosa, Feira de St. Anna, etc., the *murundus* or burial mounds, inscriptions, native nephrite, etc.), Belém do Pará (Dr E. A. Goeldi's investigation of the catacomb-like graves of the Cunany In-

dians, anthropomorphic urns like those of the island of Marajó; Dr N. C. de Senna's studies of the stone age in Brazil), etc.

Thibon (F.) La región mastoidea de los cráneos Calchaquíes, estudio hecho sobre 100 cráneos. (An. Mus. Nac. de Buenos Aires, 1907, XVI, 307-46, 16 pl.) This, the first anthropological thesis for the doctorate in S. America, is a detailed study with measurements and drawings of the mastoid region of 100 "Calchaquí" (2 defective on left side) skulls, of which 54 are in the Museo Nacional and 46 in the Ethnographic Museum of the University. Among the results noted are these: The mastoid apophysis is larger on the left and not, as in European skulls, on the right; the digastric crest predominates; the mastoid foramina occur less frequently, and less often on the right side (in European, left); the external petrosquamous suture is much more common than in European skulls and the internal attitude of the mastoid apophyses less. This monograph has also appeared in pamphlet form (Buenos Aires, 1907, pp. 72).

Torres (L. M.) Arquelogia de la cuenca del Río Paraná. (R. d. Mus. de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1907, XIV, 53-122, 45 fg., map). Gives results of archeological investigations of Zeballos and Pico, Maz-

zanti, Ambrosetti and the author himself in the region between the Paraná and Uruguay. The tumulus of Campana, near the city of Buenos Aires, and that of the river Usuró at Goya in Corrientes, and the paradero of Gaboto are treated in detail and the finds described, human remains, instruments of stone, bone (of which some are engraved), pottery (zoö-morphic, geometrical ornamentation, etc). The zoö-morphic and anthropomorphic type of pottery found at Campana and Goya, etc., does not occur in the islands in the south of Entre Rios or in those of the western part of the Delta. The only human skull of those discovered at Campana which came into the Museum has an index of 71.28 and may be related to those from the insular region of Entre Rios and the neighboring parts of Uruguay. Much of the domestic *outillage* from the Campana tumulus closely resembles that of the Delta and Entre Rios.

Vram (U. G.) Su d'una singolare urna funeraria dell' America del Sud. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, XXXVII, 291-3, 2 fg.) Describes a "bath-shaped" urn containing a little mummy, from Colombia, now in the Ethnographic Museum, Rome. On the bottom is scratched a sort of "Greek" design. The measurements of the mummy are given.